THE LIBERATOR.

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ERTISEMENTS making less than one square, times for 75 cts., one square for \$1 00. acial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS NG. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsi for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 42. EFUGE OF OPPRESSION

allowing is part of a letter to the Harbinger Sept 25, and is from a Southern Fourierite, appawho proposes to apply 'aerial mechanism,' er that may be, to the management of nig-

The following is all the editorial remark that

and by this precious farrage of inhuman non-

We can't the article of our esteemed Southern Edgeworth, without holding the ch it presents. Our paper is always open itelligent discussions of interesting however widely the opinions main-r from our own. It is certainly an and may defire from our own. It is certainly an energing fact, that one, who like our corresponder with from the point of view prevailing at the sub-should be such an earnest advocate of a system of the sub-should be such as earnest advocate of a system of the sub-should be such as earnest advocate of a system of the sub-should be such as the sub-should be such as the sub-should be sub-shoul

THE LETTER.

First, the influence of music, to which the Neest the influence of music, to which the Ne-ses are peculiarly alive, having generally cor-tant and sweet voices. It would pay well to a good musician on every large plantation; if it the working hands, so much the better; gostal functions should consist in forming a at, which should every day lead the gong to wak in the fields, singing hymns or other pop-mes, and then return in procession in the if among them there are instrumental on, it would add much. Plain, well sound-ments may be manufactured cheap. Evay night or other convenient time and half day of relaxation comes round, these ans would be on hand for a feast or ball. digality of nature in the Attakapas, where gamy of data and abundantly, would certain see asily and abundantly, would certain see things to be managed at a small cost finding in it an evidence of their ald here in their pleasures by necessity, and if the master, by the occaneouragement of his presence, kindly no-the children, and so forth, should confirm ings thus suggested, he would no longer elf surrounded by secret enemies workof incendiaries, but faithful friends, who spend their blood to defend him. These spend their blood to defend him. al by historical facts which your experience may probably confirm.

ere is also a higher point of view from which

estion may be considered—the responsibil-ing master to guarantee to his slave opporparitual developement, equal or supe to those he would enjoy if emancipated.

of education. Most Negroes would, I beorduary manner as an unheard of piece of ty ranny, worse than any field or factory work that selves by forgetting it all. Others would perhaps make an inconvenient ledge. The degree of intellectuthe resources thus attained, be very likely to add much to than happiness. To how many educated whites does look knowledge compensate for the pains at-tending its acquisition, and the loss of that practient of unity with the outward world stare developes in those who read in her

Besides, the laborer's life goes to his muscles ; has beam is quiescent, he cares not to read. The education which music gives the soul, is free from jections. It is learned by the Negro ad pleasure. It bases itself on the senement of his nature, which is stronger than sellectual, more susceptible of refinement, ore pervasive in its influence. It elevates into higher spheres without entangling norals, politics, or sectarianism. and awakes love. Its most genia angelic societies are of two bands; ubian, who know more, and the seraphim, more. Now, I suppose, that considering traightness and narrowness of Heaven's paths, on circumstances have assigned the patriar phere of a southern plantation, may consider outes tolerably well acquitted towards their families, if they fit them for acceptance into suggetic category; and many reasons of exce in favor of the seraphim. There is no rea-odoubt that a fiddle, a banjo, or even a jewsof our neither world, may in its celestial

ly knit by the ne v relations mutually entered on

Is not this something nobler than getting up de-

And now we say to the abolitionists, do not de-

when he sees you thrive, will not be long in foll

From the Fitchburg Tribune.

Am I not a man and a brother?'-Ab. Crd.

yould shake the commonwealth to its centre; but

The two greatest misfortunes in this age, are, hav-ing been born white, and having always abstained from getting drunk. Many a man has made his

from getting dunk. Anny a man has been different in these latter days in consequence of having been daily drunk for twenty years, in the course of which he diversified a somewhat monotonous amusement by starving his children and sending his wife to die in an alms-house. As to color, every one knows that to be jet black, nowallays is as fortunate as it is to hold the know of

EDGEWORTH.

le cure must commence.

ing your example.

The ill-judged zeul of the abolitionists must be duted by the South on the principle of absor-substitution—namely, by making the slaves so by where they are, that the simple liberty of-dio them, equivalent as it is to a yile slavery accessity, cut off from social ties and guaranof protection, in a bitter climate unsuited to constitutions, will be rejected with disgust. e problem with a race so passive, light-heart-

ere child's of school and reverential, is one of mere child's play in social mathematics, but the selfish civilized as blind and stupid on these subjects as his hie-Shipine, the hog, which he feeds upon.

Before leaving the sphere of the senses, I would

ark, that the table of our plantations is open to sections constitute the Negro's allow-This may do for poverty-stricken Eastern a fine fruit countries, why not give a greater

her all these arguments for contentment, it as however be confessed that the restless Anglo temer and fiercer spirits which occasionally rise strang any nation, is not so easily reconciled to

are under the necessity of filling in the We are under the necessity of filling in the most kindly and Christian spirit, relations imposed spans without our consent and at first against our strongous remonstrances, by a foreign power, for a Britain. (See Seatsfield's Life in the New World for an interesting chapter on this subject.)

We can feel only pity for the ignorance, or dispart at the insincere fanaticism of those who, having shifted the burden from off their own shoulder upon the now ery out for immediate empre. examen the burden from on their own shoules upon as, now cry out for immediate emancipals without the substitution of any protective farantees for those which now exist between each share. What has the slave ever sufficient ad that can compare with the results of the feuthe agricultural of France and many others, and the whole Irish nation? Every year forging these chains for New Our slavery is better than their anarchical ettion. The slave has at least the air of hreathe and the spectacle of nature to for daring to ask that a window may be open-and are broken down from confinement and astion in what should be the prime of life. Other abolitionists, still more visionary though from to Liberia. We will not waste words on such langing. But still

magics. But still the problem must be solved. Slavery, however mild, is not the natural and can-

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1847.

not be the permanent state of man. The provisions of the South on this subject must be of a compound nature. First, to meet temporary expediences, under which head come all regulations respecting the treatment of Negroes. Second, to open the way to ultimate emancipation, conciliating the interests of masters and slaves. I will suggest a mode of action which connects these two conditions, and whilst under a serial organization of industry it will determine ultimately a general emancipation, to the universal satisfaction of all classes, will protect us in the meantime from the odium of injustice and the danger of restless and turbulent spirits amongst cur slaves. The regulation 4 am about to propose as a safety valve has been already successfully tried by a gentleman whose name I do not now recall, in Louisiana. Captain Maryatt speaks of it also in one of his novels. It is for the law or the master to assign stated sums as the ransom of the different classes of negroes, on payment of which they shall be entitled to their liberties, either with or without cretiau restrictions and convertigate the source of the death of the slave's friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bush, Canada West, the death of the slave's friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bush, Canada West, the death of the slave's friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bush, Canada West, the death of the slave's friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bush, Canada West, the death of the slave's friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bush, Canada West, Dec. 22d, 1847.

The LATE SAMUEL YOUNG.

DAWN MILLS, Canada West, Dec. 22d, 1847.

My Dear Friend and brother, Rev. Samuel Young of Williamsburg, Long Island. He died at Waterloo, near Queen's Bu to their liberties, either with or without this country, but in this his prospects were blasted. certain restrictions and guaranties. Second, that this sum be divided into sixths or twelfths, so that each day or half day may be purchased separately, proportional reduction being made in the slave's in attendance during his illness, having been earnallowance for the week. This will have a com-pound result. For those slaves who are anxious your paper the facts in the case, which I engaged to to obtain their full freedom, the ransom of each successive half day, giving them so much more time to work on their own account or as hired laduty. do, I now proceed to the discharge of this sacred

time to work on their own account or as hired laborers, will ficilitate the ransom of the rest in a geometrical progression, deduction being made for the supply of their necessities. It is a geometrical progression, because the opportunity of gaining money increases in the same proportion as the sum remaining to be paid diminishes. But there will be a large class of negroes who will not wish to face the exigencies of an independent life amid the throng and crash of civilized competition, or

the throug and crash of civilized competition, or who from affection or impassioned domesticity will not voluntarily separate from their master's family, yet will be glad of this opportunity to purchase a day or a half day for their private uses, which they can enjoy as a school boy does a holiday, withot any withdrawal of protection or appreciable diminution of their allowance. It would not be a favor, but a piece of rank tyranny, to emancipate this class of persons; yet they need their liberty for a day or so in the week to make them perfect-

for a day or so in the week to make them perfect-ly reconciled to their condition during the rest of the time: they like the alternation and to feel that they have a choice onen to them. Slaves thus enthey have a choice open to them. Slaves thus en-franchised will be able to feel their way as they go rived there in safety with the persecuted family franchised will be able to feel their way as they go along, and will educate themselves to the new condition they are entering. The process by which they are entering. The process by which they will have gained their freedom, will be a guarantee to themselves and to society of their energy, fitness for freedom, and ability to sustain themselves in the social medium, whilst ties of good will and reciprocal service and protection will have replaced the former arbitrary relation with their treatments. put himself to so much anxiety, trouble and risk, The adoption of the seriel organization to the without a thought of remuneration! Heaven reslave plantation, which alone can generalize canno-cipation, or even perhaps render it desirable, must be the subject of special studies, and is a field on to their destination, where they are comfortably lo-

which I shall not enter at present.

The method of emancipation above cited, has, besides its other recommendations, this remarkable feature, that by paying its way as it goes it enables the Maryland slaveholders for the purpose of getting any individual to emancipate an unlimited number of slaves, and be richer at the beginning, owing to the superior quality and quantity of the work performed by Negroes animated by an unusual motive and in good understanding with the master, whom they feel to be their best friend. The own-

whom they feel to be their hest friend. The owner of five hundred slaves, by an act of simple emancipation, makes five hundred and one paupers; severs a social bond of reciprocal guaranties, and flings five hundred versons into the arena of civilized conflict to fight, each one for his own set. I saw the propriety of his proceeding to Montreal, fish interest, or be drowned or crushed by the mass. The owner of five hundred slaves, under the system of gradual companies of the control of the system of gradual companies. tem of gradual emancipation above mentioned, may in the course of his life enuncipate these and five thousand others successively purchased and ascernain that each is established comfortably in the world before cutting loose the tie of fealty or ried him on his way 65 miles, to Landon, where we protection, if indeed this is not only the more firmhis return from Montreal. It was then our intenof men in one section against their fellow creatures in another? Suppose that Slavery were the simple and other prominent colored settlements in Canada were a colored settlements.

wrong and crime that Abolitionists (not Emancipators) contend. What is the mode of action that Christian men should pursue? What was the method pursued by Christ towards our race? Did be stand aloof in Heaven, hurl damnations against with Col. Prince, to whom he had an introduction our wickedness, and stir up the angels against us? No. He came down amongst us, took on our nature, imperfect as it was, and conquered evil with most. slave-power upon the Canadian Government. Col. ceive yourselves about your own position; either you believe in Humanity and wish the emancipation of the slave and better conditions of life for courteously received by official men, with the him, or you believe in yourselves, and in getting exception of the Attorney General of Canada West. As in this base nothing good can be said of him, I in keeping with the narrow and contentious spirit that pervades this age. It the latter is your faith, will not mention his name. Major Campbell the why go on; you are in the right path, and verily Private Secretary received him cordially, and his inall have your reward. But if you have any terview with him was highly gratifying, and equalreal and hearty desire for emancipation, cease at ly or more so with Attorney General Badgely, of once your vexatious clamors, which influence no practical movement, but fully serve to make all discussion or action on the subject odious and suspicious in the South, where the evil exists and where saving ' he should be as safe as if he was in London. When we shall see you invest your funds in England, and expressing his thanks to Mr. Young slave property and set an example of emancipation for his timely and important visit. Two days after without violating the interests either of master or slave, then you will have proved yourselves to be he had secured the protection of Brown, two slave hunters from Maryland were in Montreal before the in carnest, and you will have, & facto, determined government making application for Brown's arrest universal emancipation in America; for when you have convinced the interest of the slaveholder, and delivery as a fugitive from justice! But they were to be thwarted and disappointed. Brother Young you will have convinced his conscience too, and sought an interview with them when they came out from before the Governor, and seeing they appeared to need some one to comfort them, he told them plainly that he was the man who brought to this country the fugitive they were after, and he thanked God that he was beyond their reach. At this announcement There is a crazy man confined for debt in Bos. they were as fierce and ravenous as wild beasts, and There is a crazy man confined for deat in Boston jail. He is married, and has children, the mother of whom is a confirmed invalid, and cannot attend to them. This in Massachusetts, in the eighteen hundredth and forty-seventh year of that dispensation under which men are to forgive all injuries, even the being cheated! We commend they were of. They said they would no longer talk with a seven at the consideration of these source who the case to the consideration of those gentry who are so agonized at the existence of slavery—in was a general burst of indignation from the neonleare so agonized at the existence of slavery—in other States. Were this unfortunate debtor a which made them very uneasy, so they sneaked off, strapping nigger, who had run away from the south, we should bear such a howl over him as and were scouted as they went.

Brother Young came back to Toronto in good spiwould shake the commonwearth to its centre; but being a white man, crazy, poor, and the father of young and helpless children, who have not a moth-er to take care of them, he is obviously no legiti-mate object for the assistance of the benevolent. rits and gave a remakably interesting account of his reception and success at Montreal. The colored people of Toronto wishing to render honor to whom honor was due, addressed the Attorney General of Canada East as follows :-

To the Hox. Mr. Badgely, Attorney General of Canada East, M. P. P. &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, as colored citizens of To-ronto and vicinity, and loyal and dutiful subjects of her Majesty's just and powerful government, take pleasure in availing ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our sincere thanks for the courteous and Christian-like manner in which you recently received our kind and worthy friend, the Rev Sam-uel Young, of New-York, who is known to be deepa-days, is as fortunate as it is to hold the knave of clubs in a game of pam-loo, with thousands pend-ing on the result.

found his way to this asylum from the midst of Republican despotism and Slavery.

Inasmuch as we deeply and tenderly sympathize with our honored advocate and brother above named in his philanthropic and praiseworthy exertions for the deliverance of the innocent, unoffending fugitive from the bloody grasp of the avaricious manthief, we cannot find language to express fully our grateful obligations to you for giving him the hand of friendship, and his worthy cause such candid and earnest attention as could be looked for only in an official gentleman possessed of a noble and philanthropic mind.

detained two days in the Bush by reason of his iffluences. On Friday morning, the 3d inst., he reached Waterloo, but could go no further—was immediately under to call go

Toronto, August 24th, 1847.

votes as a member of Parliament, but was as traitor-ous to the confidence reposed in him, as are many of ing of the morning? Four days before his death he your Republican aspirants to office.

On his way up, Bro. Young became acquainted um, as matter of important news from M., that two nen were there from Maryland, who appeared to be put up at the same hotel where he had been stopping-that previous to their calling upon the Government they were quiet and peaceable like other was the last word upon his lips. Thus he sunk nen-that after their fruitless application, for three away into the arms of death without a groun or a hours, they were like mad-men :- that an abolition-st had anticipated them and completely frustrated like sympathies in the cause of humanity, they were generous and very reasonable in his charges. We reached Hamilton by steamer about sundown, which I would not consent. company with a host of poor emigrants, with hom-as also with a poor Indian family-we deeply conveyance to carry Bro. Young's remains in the sympathized. On reaching Hamilton, we soon evening to the Queen's Bush for interment next learned that the colored people were to have a meet- day, but could not succeed-had the promise of one.

grossly deceived and misled by misrepresentation encouraged me in the midst of the clamor for a hasty and slander—as they are probably satisfied was the burial in Waterloo, to call for Dr. Scott, the attendcase by this time. Br. Y. at first declined attending ing physician, who was also Coroner. I sent for the meeting, but at my solicitation went. On our him. He soon came, carefully examined the body, way we were met by a messenger sent from the justified me in keeping it over till the morrow, als meeting, requesting our attendance. Bro. Y. had an in the removal to Queen's Bush for interment. opportunity to give a full statement respecting Isaac told him I could not get a team-had been trying all Brown and family—his mission to this country—visit day, and was forced to consent to the digging of a to Montreal—success with the Government, &c., which was listened to by a crowded house, with deep would pay a reasonable price or I would pay an uninterest, till a very late hour. On the 25th, we pro- reasonable price for one. A rich man who was presmiles. On the 26th, we found our way to the not, said: 'If he wants a team, let him go and get Queen's Bush on foot, the roads being rough and it.' By favor of Bernhard Warnsted, a generouscrooked a considerable share of the way. We found bearted Dane, who exerted himself in good earnest, the colored settlers generally occupying an excel. a team was had by 5 o'clock. The coffin was lent soil, which yields abundantly to the hand of in. brought out and placed in an open wagon box, and dustry. They were about winding up the harvesting we were soon on the move from the midst of a peo-of their spring wheat, which was plentiful and of ple who seemed to fear they were going to die beexcellent quality. They are generally a robust, har- fore their time. Some six or seven very respectable dy athletic people. We could find none destitute men walked with me out of the village, where I reof eyes or limbs, but in all probability we might have turned them my sincere thanks, and went on. A found plenty of sears upon the backs of numbers, colored man was with me, who had just come down made by the tyrant's lash in the South. They are from the Bush for the purpose of attending upon just as liable to lose their lands on failing to make their payments as white settlers would be, and no there. Those scenes were solemn and impressive, more so. On arriving in the Bush, we had the and will not soon be forgotten. My teamster was pleasure of dining with Vincent Douglass, who warm friend of freedom. He seemed to take pride about eight years ago left the 'patriarchal institu- in stating that his Sovereign, Frederick VI., King tions' and the service of one Dorsey, and brought of Denmark, moved in the cause of emancipation his numerous family over to Toronto. He had strug. before the English Government did. On going out gled like a Hercules and bought his own freedom.—

7 miles, dark night sat down upon us; we found our.

A price of three thousand five hundred dollars being selves at the house of Mr. Peterson, a kind, generset upon his wife and six children, he was discouraged with the idea of buying them out. The mountained with the idea of buying them out. The mountained with the idea of buying them out. tain would have weighed him down for many long barn. Here I was joined by Brother Spoor, a Wesyears. He found an easier and more justifiable leyan Minister from Western New York, who was way-took his dear wife and little ones by night and making a visit at the Bush. I had seen him three made his way to the land of the free. I remember days before on his way up. He had heard the news well the time when he arrived. He labors hard and of Bro. Y's death at a Camp Meeting the colored is doing remarkably well-has 50 acres of the best people were holding, and came down on foot nine quality land, partly paid for, 25 acres cleared, a comfortable log house, good barn well filled, good horse, 12 head of horned cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens in vaded the minds of the colored people. At 3 o'clock abundance, everything smiling around him. We in the morning, 26 men left the camp ground on soon found ourselves on Mount Hope, at the mission foot, and started for Waterloo, 15 miles, for the purburning and shining light in the midst of a benight. doubtless have carried upon their shoulders, on a ed people. She was so overcome with the heavy bier, had there been no other way. They took a Bro. John S. Brooks to leave another important place back. I preached the funeral sermon at 1 o'clock, in the Bush, for the present, and come to her aid .- having for my congregation two houses filled with We were greatly delighted to see those faithful la- people, and my stand in a passage between the two. borers possessed of a truly Catholic spirit, and in Text-Rev. xiv. 13th: Write, blessed are the dead the fullness of Christian phylanthropy, doing good who die in the Lord, &c. The concourse was without regard to sect or party. Bro. Young addressed a large meeting at Mount Hope, on Satur- camp ground was forsaken-preachers and people day evening, the 28th. Sabbath morning he was ex. being all in attendance. The burial took place about pected to preach at Mount Pleasant, but having a 2 o'clock. A numerous procession followed the resevere headache, it devolved on me. He preached there however in the afternoon, while I addressed the people at Mount Hope. Our object was to en- grave in the midst of a gentle shower of rain and lighten their minds upon the great principles of Christianity, and destroy sectarian and party feelings, which are too prevalent among them. We each of us preached twice, and spoke twice or three times without preaching. Of my own labors it does not came me to speak. Bro. Young's were attended with most happy results. On Monday evening, Aug. 30th, he addressed a large meeting for the space of three hours. In this he was imprudent—as he over-taxed his physical powers, which he sensibly felt the

next day. This was the last meeting he was ever

to attend on earth, and you would have thought he

It interested in the protection and welfare of our offlicted brethren in the United States of America, expecially as evinced in the case of an innocent but
deeply injured and persecuted man, who has lately
found his way to this asylum from the midst of Rewas with him on Friday, and till Saturday afternoon, when, with his approbation, I went back to Queen's Bush, 12 miles, to spend the Sabbath, leaving him in

May the Divine blessing attend you in all the retations you sustain, to the end of your earthly pilgrimage, and especially in the discharge of the sacred duties which devolve upon you in your official

Bro. Young no better, but rather growing worse.

He had had Dr. Scott, an eminent physician, to see
him. On entering his room, he grasped my hand,
saluting me affectionately with a kiss. 'Now,' said
he, 'Bro. Wilson, you must not leave me till I am dead Bro. Young no better, but rather growing worse .and in my grave, or recovered from my sickness.' The above was signed by the colored male pitizens of Foronto generally, and may serve as a gentle rebuke brother till the last, which I endeavored to do. I one who by fair pretensions had received their was with him night and day, till he breathed his last. went into a delirious state, and knew but little of what was passing. He suffered much from burning rith a gentleman from Boston, who had been spend-ng a day or two in Montreal. This gentleman told relieved only by frequent application of cold water His disease appeared somewhat complex, and quite baffled the skill of the physician. It was evidently laveholders, and were after a fugitive, charged with an attempt to murder his master—that they had been exposed to it nine or ten days before he was taken down. Having lived the life, he died the death of the Christian. The sweet name of 'Jesus'

struggle. His illness continued nine or ten days, and he was in hem in their nefarious purpose. Mr. Y. told him that a respectable but rather noisy tavern in the midst of was himself the person alluded to, and being of Dutch people. The innkeeper, Mr. Bowman, was soon acquainted with each other. This gentleman wife was a kind, attentive, Christian woman, and did said that those slave hunters had been offered the all she could for his comfort. Bro. Wallis was also reward of \$1000, by the Governor of Maryland, for very attentive, and deeply sympathized with me in the arrest and return of the fugitive Isaac Brown .- those afflictive scenes, and rendered me much ser-Mr. Young furnished him with the most interesting vice. Joseph Davis, Esq., a lawyer, and his fami facts in the case to bear home with him. On spend- ly, were very kind and obliging. I was greatly tried ing two days in Toronto-where Bro. Y. was greatly and perplexed on the 12th, as many of the people beloved and respected by the colored people-we were in a panic from fear of contagion from the started for the Queen's Bush on the 24th of August. corpse, and were clamorous for a hasty burial, to I labored hard much of the day in trying to get a

ing this evening, for the purpose of hearing from but was disappointed. About 3 o'clock, P. M., I two delegates from a flash in the pan convention, went to Mr. Davis, told him my feelings, and asked lately held at Drumondsville, by a party got up in his advice; told him I wanted to have Bro. Young's opposition to myself and all others who have done body buried at the Queen's Bush, where his sympa-any good to the refugees in Canada during the last thies were, and where his last labors were performed, ten years. I have nothing to say against the men .- and gave him the history of his mission to Canada One of them was from Syracuse, the other from as one of humanity and mercy on behalf of colored people, and insisted that among them his remains They were colored Ministers of the Gospel, and should be interred as most acceptable to his numerdoubt well-meaning, worthy, honorable men, but ous friends. Said he, 'your views are correct,' and ouse of Sister Fidelia Coburn. She is truly a pose of bringing up the corpse, which they would ure of labor and care, that it was necessary for different route, went part of the way down and came mains of the beloved brother to the grave. A few lines, composed for the occasion, were sung at the

> Friend of the friendless and forlorn, Kind brother to the bleeding slave, Thy name we love-thy absence mourn, We yield thee to the Martyr's grave.

flowing tears of affection, as follows :-

Here on Mount Hope thy dust shall sleep, Till the last trump of God shall sound, Here round thy grave shall pilgrims weep, And grateful tread this sacred ground. Let thanks to God like incense rise, That thou, from scorn, reproach and shame,

TAll men are born free and equal-with certain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and

To Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (') Repubj

lican, (!!) America every year.

IT Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

IT Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is
'a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 875.

Hast mounted to the upper skies And joined the followers of the Lamb.

As ling'ring captives in this land.

A refuge from the tyrant's power, For God, for man we'll firmly stand, Till time with us shall be no more.

Samuel Young was an abolitionist, not in theory, but in practice. He sacrificed himself in the cause He was an ardent advocate for peace. He was truly s peace-maker, and had rendered himself signally seful in reconciling conflicting hearts to each other before and after coming into Canada. He was a warm friend of Christian Union, as every true phi-lanthropist should be. Like his Great Examplar he was poor. He possessed too much benevoler be otherwise than poor. Peace to his memory! One word about his afflicted family: He left a wife and eight children. His wife may not be living ; for since I reached home, on the 20th, I found a letter from Williamsburgh, dated the 27th ult., stating that she was seriously ill, and 'to all human appearances will never recover,' and urging him 'to return home is soon as possible.' Shall the afflicted widow-if living-and her fatherless children, be left to suffer? I have omitted giving the history of Isaac Brown nd family, and the circumstances of their flight to

Canada, presuming they are pretty well known; if not, I can communicate them at another time. For God and man, thy friend,

HIRAM WILSON. The True Wesleyan is requested to copy the

P. S .- I was sorry to hear of so mild and gentle men as Frederick Douglass and yourself being mobbed at Harrisburg. May God speed you in your great struggle for universal freedom.

SELECTIONS.

From the Belfast Northern Whig. CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN WHIG:

Sir,-Will you do me the kindness to give the Sin,—Will you do me the kindness to give the accompanying letter a place in your paper? It reters to a report you gave of a speech of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, in which he misconceived some expressions of mine. I regret I cannot give you his courteous replies, as he marked his communications 'private.' Three other letters passed between us, of an explanatory character. The enclosed one will serve to set me right with your readers.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully, JAMES HAUGHTON. 35 Eccles Street, Dublin,

9th August, 1847.

9th August, 1847.

'35 Fecles Street, Dublin, July 27, 1847.

'My Dear Sir,—Through the kindness of a friend, I have been sent a copy of The Northern Whig that contains a report of the Unitarian proceedings on the subject of slavery in America. In that report there is much that is heart-cheering, with some matters that will cause the friends of emancipation to regret that there is still much need of a clearer view of the iniquities of slavery among our people. I rejoice that the question is now fairly opened among the Unitarians of these kingdoms, and I trust, for the honor of our body, and for the sake of Christianity, that we will never allow it to go to rest until the monstrous iniquity shall be overthrown.

overthrown.

'From the decided stand you have taken in opposition to slaveholders, I have no doubt that you will soon see it necessary to visit, with your sternest rebuke, their scarcely less guilty apologists; and that among these you will rank all who do not do something in favor of emancipation. The mere profession of a horror of slavery on the part of some Unitarians in America, when in correserve to maintain an honest name among us.-When you send out an answer to the invitation referred to, in accordance with your own strong sen-timents of abhorrence of slaveholders and their abettors, and with the sentiments of others spoke on the occasion referred to, you will find no friendly response from some of the men in America whom you now esteem so highly, but whose life, heretofore, I consider anything but conducive to the spread of Christianity. More cordial letters than the Dublin Unitarians sent them, could hardly be penned, and yet their return has been uncourteous silence. It is not the language we use, it is the truth we tell, that irritates wrong doers. Doctor Pollen was one of the mildest of men, and yet he was persecuted with unrelenting hatred by pro-slavery Unitarians. Rev. Samuel May's letter in last Inquirer, will give you an idea of Doctor Park-man's shameful career as a professing Christian Minister. When he visited me here, I soon discovered that he had no claim to be called an abo-litionist, indeed he disclaimed the title. It is a mistake to suppose that abolitionists find fault with such men as Doctor Parkman, because they do not unite with them in action, it is because they are found experimentally to be opposed to all action in favor of the colored man.

Excuse this long preface. I took up my pen to draw your attention to the following paragraph, in your speech, as given in The Whig of the 24th

instant:

"He had been told, on the authority of his "
friend Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, " that
the 171 Ministers who had signed the address sent
over, were hypocrites, and that they did not entertain the views set forth in it."

tain the views set forth in it?

'I am not aware that I gave utterance to such sentiments. I believe some of the men who signed that address, are of the 'salt of the earth?' I hope they are all bonest men; I know nothing to the contrary. But the mere signing of that address will not suffice; they must carry it out in the practice of their lives. As you and Mr. Porter reasoned on the impression, that I called these men hypocrites, I shall feel obliged by your letting me know whence you got the idea. If I ever inadvertently expressed myself so improperly, I would like to make a public apology; and, if the charge have arisen, as I am satisfied it has, in some misconception, I ought to be set right in the minds of those who must now think that I acted unjustly, if not wickedly.

'For your own kind expressions in my behalf, accept my best thanks; I am happy to be reckoned

accept my best thanks ; I am happy to be reckoned

accept my best thanks; I am happy to be reckoned in the list of your friends.

'Mr. Porter's warm expressions, in disapprobation of the harsh language said to be used by that noble-hearted man, William Lloyd Garrison, caused me to smile e'er I had finished his speech; from which equally severe and equally true language could be readily culled,—for instance, he accuses all our 'brethren in America' of 'flagrant violation of principle,' and so almost all of them are guilty, in the matter alluded to; yet, the words are severe, but could words less severe convey our justly indignant sentiments, in relation to American prejudice against color?

Faithfully yours,

Faithfully yours,
JAMES HAUGHTON.
Rev. H. Montgomery, LL. D.'

If you are about to leave a neighbor's house, don't stand stammering and fumbling and saying, 'well, I must be going.' When you get ready go, imme-diately.



A BARAN

rnal

&J. nce,

am e

THE BEY OF TUNIS TO SIR THOMAS

TRANSLATION!

25 Moharrem Eleram, (22 January, 1846.) From the servant of God, the Mushir Ahmed Busha Bey, Prince of the Tunisian Dominions,
To our ally Sir Thomas Reade, Consul-General for the British Government at Tunis.

Whereas our aversion to the thraidom imposed on the human kind, which debases it to the confidence of the human version in stell house to you

dition of the brute creation, is well known to you

having conversed together on this matter. attention has been directed to the repres sions of this traffic, as well as to its total abolition, with a due regard, however, to the interests of our subjects, so as not to cause them a loss of proper

We commenced first by prohibiting their embarkation for foreign countries as objects of com-merce, as we wrote to you on the 9th Rabih 1st, 1257.

Subsequent to which we sent orders to the places situated on the road of the caravans coming from Ghadames, not to permit any person to enter our territory with any slave as an article of sale; and should any refuse to do so, and not return, the slave should be liberated to his loss, conformation. ably to what we informed you on the 17th Ra bib. 1258.

We afterwards abolished the market established for their sale in our capital, (thus giving up the revenue which our Government reaped from it,) declared all slaves that should enter our kingdom by land or by sea, should be free; and further ordered that every one born a slave on our domin ions should be considered tree from the very in stant of its birth, and that he could peither be sold or bought, as we informed you thereof on the 6th Dyelkaada, 1258.

Our resolutions were likewise strengthened, and we felt a real satisfaction at the accord which exist-ed between our sentime; is and those expressed by the Anti-Slavery Society, which ennobles itself by upholding the dignity of mankind, in the letter we received on its part, and which we answered on Rabib 1st. 1258.

This affair never ceased to be the object of our attention, as well as the central point of our con-sideration; and we have thought proper to pub-lish, that we have abolished slavery in all our dominions; for we consider all slaves existing in our territory as being free, and do not recognize the legality of their being kept as property.

We have sent some notaries to the sanctuary of

Sidy Mahrez in town, and to the sanctuary of Ez-zawya Elboueria, in the suburb of Bab Essuika, as well as in that of Sidy Mousour, in the suburb of Bab Elgezirah, with the object of writing in favor of such slaves as should present themselves to them a document constituting them free on our part, and which document) shall be presented to us for the apposition of our seal; and no right of their persons shall be alleged by their property on

We have likewise sent the necessary orders to all the governors in our Tunisian kingdom; and having determined on writing a circular to all the consuls of friendly governments in our capital, you shall equally with them receive a copy of such a circular. We hastened to forward to you this letter, for you knew our sentiments and what we we thank Providence for the aid it has afforded

us in putting an end to this business, which we know is also an object of attention to the great and illustrious British Government; and we pray the Most High that our opinions Le also in unison ith their own in every point.

May the Lord keep you in his safeguard.

Circular addressed by the Bey of Tunis to all the Con-[TRANSLATION.]

From the servant of God, the Mushir Ahmed

Basha Bey, Prince of the Tunisian Dominious,
To our ally Sir Thomas Reade, Consul-General
of the British Government at Tunis.
The servitude imposed on a part of the human kind whom God has created is a very cruel thing,

and our heart shrinks from it. It never cented to be the object of our attention for years past, which we employed in adopting such proper means as could bring us to its extir-

pation, is well known to you.

Now, therefore, we have thought proper to publish that we have abolished men's slavery in all our dominions, inasmuch as we regard all slaves who are on our territory as free, and do not recognise the legality of their being kept as a property.

ernors of our Tunisian Kingdom, and inform you thereof in order that you may know that all slaves that shall touch our territory, by sea or by land, shall

May you live under the protection of God! Written in Moharrem, 1262, (23rd January, 1846.

REPORT OF THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR :- Although we have, from day to day, given an account to the supreme government of the progress of our conferences with the most excellent Don Nicholas Trist, commissioned with full powers by the United Stetes, we nevertheless deem it proper to recapitulate here it writing, that which we have only had the honor to state to you at large.

In the evening of the 27th of August last, we

met for the first time in the town of Atzenpuzalco Having exchanged our powers, we found those o Mr. Trist most ample to treat of all the existing dif-ferences between Mexico and the United States, to define the limits of the two countries, and defini-tively conclude a peace. Ours were restricted to receiving the propositions of his government, i writing, and to embody them i concurrence with him in a memorandum, if they should be made to us orally. As Mr. Trist might have made some remark upon the limitation of powers, we quieted him by explaining that when the time for trenting came, a full authority would be presented. He at once handed to us the draught of a treaty which we the same night presented to

On Wednesday we showed the full powers which the supreme government was pleased to confer upon us, and we entered with Mr. Trist into a lengthened, though culm discussion upon the rin-cipal points of the draught, which was continued throughout the subsequent Thursday. The parti-culars thereof we have communicated to the su-preme government. The point upon which, as a result of the discussion, the negotiation stopped, was this: Mr. Trist showed bimself disposed to abandon his first pretensions to Lower California and to a part of Upper California, by which the former might communicate by land with Souora. He offered that if there remained no other point of difference for the conclusion of peace than that relative to the territory which is comprised between the Bravo and the Nueres, he would consult his government upon it with some hope of a good result, although this step must occasion a delay of forty odd days in the negotiation. But the cess of New Mexico on our part, was a condition which could not be yielded; nor would he refer it anew to ernment considered it a condition sine qua non of peace. The other points referred to in the draught seemed to us attainable by adopting on both sides terms of accommodation. Such, at least, was the on which we formed at the conferences.

Having given an account to the supreme govern ment of that which had taken place, your excel-lency communicated to us your final determination e note of yesterday; conformably to which with the approbation of the cabinet council, we up, and on the same day delivered Mr. Trist the counter draught and note; copies which (numbered 1 and 2) are hereunto annex-

ed. Without any fresh discussion, he off red to answer to-day, which he has done in the note of answer to-day, which he has done in the note of which the annexed (No. 3) is a copy. That puts an end to the commission with which the supreme government pleased to honor us, although in a manner contrary to our sincere desires and our endeavors throughout the negotiation.

Be pleased to give to the supreme government account of the whole, and receive our devote and respect.

God and liberty!

Mexico, 7th September, 1847. JOSE J. DE HERRERA, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, RERNARDO COUTO MIGUEL ATRISTAIN.

To his Excellency the Minister of Int. Foreign Relations.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, OCTOBER 15, 1847

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The success of General Scott, as far as taking ossession of Mexico is concerned, seems now to e beyond a doubt. The negotiations for peace between the most excellent Don Nicholas Trist. and the Mexican Commissioners, having failed owing to the outrageous exactions of that most excellent representative of 'Anglo-Saxondom,' the armistice was terminated on the 8th of September, each General complaining that its terms dud been infringed by the other. On that day the fighting re-commenced, and was continued, some account say until the 13th and others until the 16th, wher the American Army took possession of the city. The loss on both sides appears to have been se vere; but no articulars have reached us, as yet It is said that General Bravo, whose name is his torical in connection with the Mexican war of Independence and with the history of his country since, was killed. Also that President Santa Ann was wounded in the arm, and had withdrawn with the remains of his army to Guadalupe.

The correspondence between the American and Mexican Commissioners, and between Generals Scott and Santa Anna, is published in the Union; and we think no one can read it and wonder at the refusal of the Mexicans to agree to Mr. Trist's demands, or fail to feel an increased respect for the ability and character of the public men of Mexico, We have room only for an extract from the final report of the Mexican Commissioners to the Supreme Government, which may be found in another place, and which briefly recounts the points of the disagreement. Mr. Trist only asked for the whele of New Mexico and the Californias, besides Texas and to have a free passage, at once, for goods and persons, belonging to the United States, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and a passage on equal terms with the Mexicans ly any Railway or Canal that Mexico may bereafter establish across said Isthmus! Which is about equivalent to a proposition from England, had we gone to war with her about the Arcustock lands, that ele would grant us peace if we would cede to her all the New-England States and New York, and allow a free transit for her subjects and goods across our territory, or on the same terms as our own citizens! And in return the United States agrees to abandon all claims on Mexico on account of the expenses of the uar! (Ahhough the Union intimates that Mr. Trist transcended his instructions in granting this mag. nanimous consession.) Also to pay so many dollars as may be agreed a pon. And, moreover to assume the Mexican claims! A very economical arrange ment this last, if the Government intend to take its time as it has done in the matter of the French Claims, and Mr. Polk designs meting out the same measure of good faith in the one case as in the other!

This draught being submitted to the Supreme Government, it peren plorily refused, at first, hard work. His army was dispersed anew, and it was to treat on the terms of any cession of territory, except of Texas as bounded by the Nucces, or of the concession of Tel.uantepec privileges er force than ever, and gave the most desperate demanded. The Commissioners, however, declining to attempt negotiation, upon this basis, powers were granted to them, with a wider margin for conciliation. A project for a treaty was turnished, to be submitted to Mr. Trist, which fixed as the boundaries of the two countries, the river Nueces to its source, then a straight live to the boundary ness of the subordination of the troops. The nearof New Mexico, then that boundary till it touches er a man is reduced to the condition of a machine, the 37th degree, and then that degree to the Pacific ocean. This would give us a strip of territory ond in command, downwards. An army of a hun-300 miles wide and 1400 long, or 420,000 square dred thousand men, to be effective, must be a miles. It would include Monterey on the Pacific, weapon, as entirely under the control of the sinthe fine Bay and Harbor of San Francisco, the large river Timpaneges, almost the whole of the Buenaventura, and the Rio del Norte for about 200 Mexican army. The men, undeniably, fight as miles from its course. A pretty good slice, one well as any troops; but they will not always, and would think, of our neighbor's cake! Especially especially the general officers, obey orders. Now, when we consider that it would have secured to General Worth and General Wool know that if us the only navigable rivers and the best, not to they behaved as General Valencia did at Cherubussay the only good, harbors from Varcouver's Island to Panama! And, moreover, that we had done nothing to earn it besides knocking the rightful lencia has even received any military censure. owners on the head! It was something as if we had been willing to grant England, in the case just mies. But, then, there is the moral difference besupposed, all of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and half of New York! Only this strip country, which knows that it must either do or die,

many square miles as that Mexico offered us! It will be noticed that this line would be almost identical with that of the Missouri Compromise, peration is, undoubtedly, one of the strongest that 36° 30m. as to the greatest part of the new territory to be acquired by the United States, Texas being more numerous enemy. This was the secret of already a part of them, so that Slavery would have Cortes's success, and this is no small part of that taken little or nothing by this motion. Mr. Trist of this new Brummagem Cortes of ours. In view was graciously willing, like a true slaveholder, to of this element, and of the distracted political state take into consideration any concessions as to ter- of Mexico, of which one can hardly form an idea ritory, which would only go to strengthen the in this country, it is almost miraculous that such power of the Free States; so he was ready to re- head has been so often made against the invaders. fer so much of the Mexican propositions as related That it would be hard to make a Spanish nation to the Californias to his Government, provided he submit to an invading power was easy to conceive, could have forty eight days to communicate with it. But as to New Mexico, the prey which Sla-feeling of the individuals. But that a people, so very had marked out for herself, he was not to be divided, could he brought together so often, and moved, nor would be refer that question to his government, being certain that its cession was a sine to make such fierce battle, is owing to the personqua non of peace. The Mexican Commissioners al character of he Chief of the Nation. If Mexico, being equally determined against granting the as has been said, is thinking of establishing a Americans fortyeight days to concentrate troops,un- Monarchy, she surely need not go to the worn-out der pretence of communication with Washington, royalties of Europe for a head fit to wear her and against any cession of New Mexico, the nego- Crown. tiations were broken up. So the armistice was Though the order of General Santa Anna's great open field, and a proper quantity of women and which it was said of old the Gods delight to look children blown to pieces in the bombardment of upon: the city, the American army took possession of it, and the Star-Spangled banner floated over the Halls of the Montezumas. Or to use the striking But Mexico is not fallen yet; she may still recover language of the Union, 'we had stricken down the her losses and roll back the barbarian hordes of Mexican eagle, standing on the prickly pear, with this invasion. Napoleon is said to have taught Euthe rattlesnake in his mouth, and substituted our rope how to conquer himself. General Scott, own flag and our own North American eagle!" · Our country's bird a sittin by, a singin out hosan-

This contumacious spirit on the part of the Mexicans, has aroused the lofty patriotism of this great Government and the Dominant Party, says :-

The maddened course of Mexico calls for all our energies. We have offered the olive-branch three or four times—we have presented her terms of a moderate character. She has disdained our overtures, and rejected our terms, and, in lieu of them, proposed other terms which would cover us with diagrace.

We must besitate no longer. We must make Mexico feel the pressure and power of war—her ports occupied, troops thrown upon her country to overrun and overwhelm her, supported by requisitions upon her infatuated people, until she will consent to exchange the horrors of war for the repose of peace. We have talked long enough. We have shown humanity to her, until it has become cruelty to ourselves. We must be done with this kind of war, too much like a peace; and we must conquer a peace by those means only which are conquer a peace by those means only which are calculated to effect it.'

It is understood that the editorials of the Union are generally written by a native of Massachusetts, a graduate, with the highest honors, of the neighboring University, in the class of Wendell Phillips. While we regret that this gentleman should thus ishonor his birth and his breeding, we fear that he speaks but too truly the sentiment of more than the Administration party, even of his native Massa chusetts. Even Massachusetts sends up her sons to the help of Polk against the Mighty! Or rather against the weak! And his tools in this dirty work are honored with the ballot-honor of a generation unworthy to tread the soil once hallowed by the foot-steps of Freedom, a generation forgetful of Their birth, their blood, and that sublime record Of hero-sires, who shame her now degenerate horde

But unanimous as a power-loving Majority, and Tariff-loving Minority, may be in favor of conquering a peace by the vigorour prosecution of a war, which at once gives patronage and demands revenue, it may not be so easily done as said. I is not so easy a matter to 'overrun and overwhelm' a country of the extent, and with the number and character of the population, of Mexico. Our army, victorious as it may be, holds no more territory that it stands upon. General Scott is in the City of Mexico; but the Republic is no nearer being conquered than when General Taylor first crossed the Nueces. The road from Vera Cruz to the Capital awarms with Guerillas, and General Paredes, one of the best officers and most desperate fighters or the Continent, is somewhere in that direction with a considerable force. Reinforcements canno reach the Commander-in-Chief without hard fighting. He is himself in a hostile City, and surrounded by a hostile population, enraged by the atrocities perpetrated by his soldiery. It should be remembered that Joseph Bonaparte lived several years in Madrid, and was the nominal King of Spain; but his sovereignty was the ulcer that eat out the heart of the Napoleonic Dynasty. The Spanish blood is as remarkable, in its way, as the Anglo-Saxon. It has been found very hard to conquer, from the siege of Saguntum down to that of Saregossa, The victories gained over it have usually cost as much as defeats, and been attended with small permanent advantage .- o.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

This Mexican Chief has certainly won for himself a high rank in the order of greatness to which he aspires. Few men in history have done as much as he towards rallying the energies of a nation, and directing them to a great end. Considering the materials he has had to work with, he is not unworthy to be placed in the same category with Frederick the Great. Though overwhelmed with repeated reverses, he has never been dis heartened, but has applied himself to making them good again. After the flower of the Mexican army had been cut off at Palo Afto and Monterey, he assembled and disciplined an army of twenty thousand men, and all but demolished General Taylor. Defeated there, however, and his army broken up. he is found again at the head of a formidable force at Cerro Gordo, which gave General Scott two days thought he could not rally again; but lo! at Cherubusco, and afterwards at Mexico, he was in strongbattle of all. And though defeated again, he is not cast down, but is preparing to give the enemy fresh annovance.

The secret of the success of the American army is to be found in the superiority of its discipline. Success in war depends almost solely on the strictthe better soldier he is. And this, from the sec week. But it does not appear that General Va-

This is the main difference between the two arwould have contained only about a quarter as and a much greater number, who have their own country to fall back upon, and who feel that if baffled now, they can try it again. The force of descan bindemen together, and impel them upon a

terminated and the fighting began again. After ness may not be the highest, still his rank in that a sufficient number of men had been killed in the order is of the first grade. His attitude is one

A great man struggling with the storms of Fate, And greatly falling with a falling State!

though no Napoleon, may teach the Mexicans, in like manner, the necessary lesson of union and ubordination. With these, it is impossible that they should not be able to crush any force we can send against them. They have the cause, which people. The Washington Union, speaking for the all but the most ultra of Peace men consider as the

the knife, as Palafox said at Saragossa. They are Piety. And his case will be the more interesting fighting, literally, pro aris et focis, for their altars to tho and their firesides. Every lover of Freedom and and Dr. Taylor, inasmuch as we have no reason humanity, throughout the world, must wish them the most triumphant success. With union and discipline they can hardly fail to make this war as disgraceful to this Nation in its issue, as it was inamous in its inception .- o.

AMERICAN PASTIMES IN MEXICO!

of deserters, mostly Irishmen. He was formerly drill-sergeant at West Point. For having repeatvost Marshal, with seventy of his companions. At least, such is the report. We forbear the comnents which such an atrocity would excite, until it is confirmed. Although it is hard to say why the murdering of seventy men by strangulation is will be found to be an exaggerated rumor.

But ever, if this news be too good to be true, and they have not been indulged in the luxury of a hanging on such a magnificent scale as this, it appears that our brave champions of their country's onor have not been wanting to themselves in the each. Their character may be gathered from the following indignant passage in the letter of General Santa Anna, in reply to the one from General Scott complaining that the transmission of pro- of next month. visions from the city to the army, guarantied by His friends will be pleased to hear that Henry C. the armistice, had been obstructed. This charge Wright, who was here on a visit at the time, upon he denies, declaring that any obstruction had been the arrival of these letters, immediately proceeded to owing to the imprudence of the American Agents, Cleveland, to remain with him during his confinement who, without having a proper understanding with there, and to accompany him home. We are sure the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular that there is no face, out of the beloved circle of his ment much trouble to repress,' and that whatever more pleasure, than Mr. Wright's May his presorders had been given, were for the purpose of ex- ence bring healing with it .- Q. pediting, and not of obstructing, the furnishing of supplies to the authorized agents. He then proceeds to make the following expostulation in return, which, for conciseness of statement and earnest dignity of remonstrance, is not surpassed by any State paper within our knowledge :-

' It is not without great grief, and even indign ion, that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your f the images venerated by the Mexican people.refoundly have I been affected by the complaints f fathers and husbands of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked, not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principle proclaimed and respected by civilized nations I speaking in plain words your convictions; calling a have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scanda-lous war, and one which your excellency has desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your excellency, is, that I have not been willing to sign would lessen considerably ritory of the republic, and not only the territory of t that dignity and these considerations have not the same weight in nd of your ex ellency, the responsibility be-

It is observable that the specifications in this extract have been copied into very few papers, of any party; they having usually contented themselves with a general allusion to them.

Such things we know must be,

who thus virtually admits them. If the poor Irish- been gently entreated. The writer of the Revela permit and the soldiers who commit them? and chasten. Be zealous, therefore, and repent. Would it be more than the satisfaction of justice, as justice is counted in this world, were all these miscreants, from the least unto the greatest, hunted like wild beasts, and put to the sword?-Q.

THE POPE, THE BEY, AND THE PRESIDENT. Strange are the mutations which Time works in uman things! Passing strange the overturn which he compels of pre-conceived opinions and inherited prejudices! The Pope a political Reformer! A Barbary Bey an Abolitionist! And the President of the Model Republic a propagandist of human Slavery ! These are odd things to hear and say ; but they are the simple truth. They furnish ample food for the meditation of the philosopher, the reflection of the moralist, and the sneer of the scoffer.

For how many years has poor Protestantism tren bled at the name of the Pope, and he been tricked out as a horrible bugbear to frighten grown children withal. He has been looked upon as the very synonyme of spiritual and temporal despotism, and men have been brought up to consider him as the worst person in the old Whig Trinity of the Devil, the Pope and the Pretender. And, now, the Holy Father, instead of being the dread, is the main hope, of liberty. He is using his spiritual and temporal power for the redress of old abuses. He is the idol his own subjects, and the hope of all liberal Italy. The Austrian moves upon him, and all Italy, and almost all Europe, is ready to fly to arms in his defence. The prophecy of the poet as to the redemption of Italy, seems to be on the point of literal

Europe, repentant of her parricide, Shall yet redeem thee! And, all backward driven, Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be forgiven!

He occupies, at this moment, the proudest and the most interesting position of any prince of Europe. long while to persuade sensible men that Pius IX. is they continued to enslave and sell their brethren. not as good a Head of the Church as any Protestant Pope of them all!

ean, a disciple of Mahomet turns fanatic, incendi-

pillars of the same, Chancellor Walworth believe that he has put away his supernumerary wives. Perhaps upon his conversion he might be prevailed upon, in entire consistency with the principles of the Board, to re-establish Slavery on condition that he is allowed to retain his Zenana.

It really seems as if the Pope, that Pagan, of pride,' had conspired with this follower of Mahound, to make 'our President' contemptible and All truly patriotic spirits will rejoice to learn that odious in the sight of all men What business have our gallant troops in Mexico are not without their they to be reforming abuses and abolishing Slavery ocent recreations. Accounts tell of their hav- while the Incarnate Embodiment of American Re ing had the rare gratification of seeing seventy men publicanism buys and sells men, is made President hanged at once. This was Riley and his company on this very account, and is now cutting the throats of his neighbors for no reason except that a Sergeant in the 66th (British) Regiment, from they abolished Slavery themselves, and will not let which he deserted to us, and was for some time us have their lands to re-establish it! It is the height of insolence on their part, and a much better cause ed the same escapade for which we had rewarded him so well, he has been handed over to the Pro-Polk is a pious man, too. He will not travel on Sundays, or have a ball at the White House, as he values his salvation. And Mrs. Polk, also, we are assured by a Washington correspondent of a Boston paper, 'is not ashamed to acknowledge her dependence upon God'! If things are permitted to go on at this rate, it will not be long before people w any worse than murdering them by gun-shot begin to think Popery and Mahometanism better wounds and the beyonet; still, we trust that it than American Christianity, and to prefer to live under the political auspices of Rome or Tunis than under those of the Model Republic !- q.

MR. GARRISON.

Letters have been received from Mr. Garrison, dictated by himself, which inform us of his continued, pursuit of such amusements as came within their very ill, more so than we had inferred from the acthough very gradual, convalescence. He has been counts previously received; but is now considered out of danger. He will not, however, be able to begin his homeward journey, before the beginning

outbreaks, which it has caused the Mexican Govern- own home, that will be hailed by Mr. Garrison with

LETTER FROM EDWARD SEARCH. Muswall Hill. (England.) August, 1847.

DEAR GARRISON You do not suffer the misfortune which some great

men have, of being born before your day. Where the Anglo-American now goes, there will also go the voice of Abolition; and that voice is the voice of freedom and charity, and will raise discussion. and strengthen opinion in favor of emancipation; an eles consecrated to the worship of God, to the the opinion of to-day becomes the action of to-morrow. Remember that the abuse of abolition and of abolitionists is evidence of progress-they do not laints abuse the advocacy of a principle unless they fear gives no alarm. Consider abuse as encouragement. Nothing has done your cause so much good as

spade a spade, a thief a thief. Means must be suited to the end, and to the circumstances in which w are called upon to act, and it is by shocking men's characterized, so justly, as unnatural. But I shall prejudices in the first instance, and not by complimenting and blarneying them, that you can arouse them when they are dead in trespasses and sins. What would Luther have accomplished had he not spoken out, had he spoken gently, as Tetzel and the lovers of indulgences and the corruptions of his day would have deemed gentlemanly and tolerall nations defend to the last extremity; and if able? Your slaveholders would not tolerate gentle speaking any more than the roughness of truth; were fore the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you would accomplish no purpose. It is not as though they could bear your principles, but only quarrelled with your mode of expressing them, but that they hate your principles and purpose, and therefore take exception to your mode. The lukewarm and dishonest among them, having knowledge that the thing is wrong, but having only a simmering of zeal, cryout against your mode because it makes the wrong too palpable for the Laodiceans to pass by quietly on But it is more agreeable to our American way the other side. They are obliged to take some notice of doing things, to keep them out of sight. These of the wrong they would shut their eyes to. You outrages are winked at in every invading army, as make them, by the strongness of your language, to be the price of submission to the necessary disci- observed, when they are thinking to pass by on the pline and hardship in the field of battle. No de- other side. They wished men to believe that they hial of them appears on the part of General Scott, would have poured forth their wine and oil had they men, we have spoken of, deserved to be hanged for tions understood these men: 'I know thy works, exchanging a bad cause for a good one, what fate that thou art neither cold nor hot; so because thou do these wretches merit? And what distinction art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew c an there be justly made between the officers who thee out of my mouth. As many as I love, I rebuke I have been led to think of this subject of speak-

ing out by the course which our Unitarian ministers took at the last yearly gathering of the Unitarian body. You have noticed, I think, in the Liberator. (I am not certain whether it was in the Liberator or Anti-Slavery Standard I read it,) that gathering, and some of the things that were there said and done .-There was a report of it in the Inquirer of June 5th. and in that of June 12th, you will see an excellent letter from your friend J. B. Estlin, on the subject. I need not however trouble you with the report; it would be too late for you to load your columns with it now; but a circumstance that is now passing under view resulting from it, and the manifestations which took place at that meeting, gave another evidence of the value of your visit to England, and of the services you had done by increasing our knowledge and stirring us up to the perception of the iniquities of the system and the evasiveness of many of your clergy; it did also this additional good: it showed us that our clergy were those who would pass by on the other side, and who would justify themselves by saving that the friends of the man who fell among thieves were too rough in denouncing the The report in their organ-the Inquirerthieves. though faithful as to what it does state, omits some sayings of one or two of the ministers which it was painful to bear,-for it showed how little they were impressed with a just feeling against Slavery. They volunteered to scold certain of the abolitionists for using strong language, and you would have inferred by just analogy, that it was unpardonable to call a spade a spade, but excusable to steal and sell the spade; that Jesus, had he lived in this day and called the slaveholders who came to his baptism hypocrites, whited sepulchres and a generation of vipers, would have been condemned by these same men for his plainness, whilst the Scribes and Pharisees would Protestant bigots, alone, sympathize with the ty- Sinners, certainly, these reverend saints would have have been deemed ill-treated Christian brethren .rants, in their dread of his influence. And they said, but sinners entitled to Christian fellowship with gentle and polite rebuke only, and that, although Well, your efforts here have scattered amongst

the Unitarian congregations a knowledge of facts And, ther, on the opposite side of the Mediterra- and a sense of their duty. At this last annual meeting, the committee had caught a letter signed by ary and enthusiast, and proclaims the hereay that number of Unitarian ministers, and addressed not t he regards 'all slaves on his territory as free, and themselves or to the society; but being handed round does not recognize the legality of their being kept by some one to whom it was addressed, the commit He first forbade the trade in slaves in tee incorporated it in their report as an invitation to 1841; in 1842 he razed the slave-market to the Christian fellowship and a visit to the American ground; and in January, 1846, he entirely abolished churches, and it came by surprise upon the meeting playery, throughout his dominions. His letter to Fortunately, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Estlin, and two Sir Thomas Reade, and his proclamation, on the subject, may be found in another place. Here is a ries by which those who are practisers and upholders fit missionary ground for the American Board. of Slavery in America, manage to talk against Slaveall but the most ultra of Peace men consider as the holiest of all, and a justification of war, even 'to and folly cry sloud for the interposition of American men and worthy of acceptation; and seeing that this

same letter invited a visit and intercourse, mediately said, 'We must know who, and mediately sain, these gentlemen are, who invite us. To whom the letter addressed?" said one. It then app that it was not addressed to the society, and it an manifest that this incident, which was entirely un pected by the body assembled, showed the existnow of a general suspicion of want of bones the American professors of Anti-Slavery pr I send you a copy of the letter :-

The Friends of Unitarian Christianity in Botton their Brethren in a common faith in England

HONORED AND BELOVED .- It is already HONORED AND BELOVED.—It is already know to some of you that the anniversaries of many to our most important societies, religious and charge, our most important societies, religious and charge, ble, are statedly held during the last week in the and the anniversary of our 'American I Association' will be holden this year in Association will be nonten this year on Tuesday, the 25th of that month. We number it among the satisfactio efits of these, our anniversaries, that ble, from distant places of the land, o ble, from distant places of the land, our Ca friends, to reciprocate our views and fed impart information and to quicken each a the sacred cause in which we are engaged.

We write at the present time, it earnest wishes that some of you earnest wishes that some of you—ou England—might be present with us casions, and more particularly on the ve have just referred; and it would highest satisfaction to welcome any or rian friends in your own or any other United Kingdom, on this or any fute ries, who might be disposed and inclined to over and help us.' We can assure to beartiest reception that our houses or our le our respect for your characters, our sympaty your labors, can offer.

We request that this invitation may be r by our friends, as well in Scotland as in England d with our most respectful regards to the to yourselves, we are, Christian Brethren, yours in bond of by

Comn Francis Parkman, Ezra S. Gar Charles Brooks, James Freeman Clarke, F. D. Huntington Samuel Barrett, E. Penbody, S. K. Lothrop, A. B. Muzzey, Alexander Young, J. I. T. Cook Chandler Robbin Frederick T. Grav R. C. Waterston

The same invitation has been addressed to on bristian brethren in Ireland

You may let us know something of the subscriber, if they are true men it will be pleasing to work with them. You will see the injury which your trimmen amongst the ministers are doing for their class in the opinion of all good men here. Your excellent friend Estlin-in consequence of this matter having been noticed in the recent annual report of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association-has sent round to Unitarians for signature a proposed reply to it, because no official reply has been sent to it, in cor sequence of the difficulties raised at the meeting as to the character and conduct—in relation to Sla of those who signed it. To enable you the better to appreciate Mr. Estlin's proposed answer, I should mention to you that as soon as the letter was read. Mr. Armstrong raised the question whether the conduct of the subscribers to that letter in re-Slavery was known; and he particularly brought before the meeting the fact, that amongst the filters Vice-Presidents of the Unitarian Association for the official year-then recently closed-there was al least one slaveholder; and an animated discussion arose as to how the letter had got incorporated into the report, and why the Society was called upon by its committee to acknowledge a letter which had no been addressed to them. You will now understand Mr. Estlin's reasons for proposing to send an answer signed by such ministers and laymen as should be willing to sign it. Here is the proposed answer

UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY IN BOSTON, TO TREIS BRETHREN IN A COMMON FAITH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. To our Brethren, the Friends of Unitarian Christian-

REPLY TO THE INVITATION OF THE PRIENDS OF

ity in Boston, U.S. REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN.

We have heard of your fraternal invitation to the Unitarians of this United Kingdom, to join in the celebration of your religious and charitable and versaries, usually held in your city of Boston is the month of May.

We gladly acknowledge, we have been accused.

tomed to regard those annual meetings with a lively sympathy and interest. The reports of their proceedings have filled us from year to year with lelightful hopes for the future, and with enlarge portion as we believe it to be, above all others up earth, 'the great power of God' for the true and enduring happiness of the whole family of ama.

To be permitted to share in such celebrations would be felt as a high privilege. To do so in compliance with the cordial terms of the u bave ant us apuld not full to be a source enhanced pleasure; and should such a pleasure be realized, we rejoice in the belief that the interchange thus promoted of friendly greeting and re-ligious experience, would mutually strengthen, and only our personal regards, but the still more im-portant and extended interests (understood in 50 narrow or sectarian sense) of our common denominational objects. Boston to us would, indeed, nd; and the scenes which have be interesting ground; and the scenes which have been familiar to the living and the dead with whose names our reverence and love are affectionately intertwined, c uld not be visited by us with any

Nevertheless, in the exercise of the liberty wherewith the gospel makes us nged by the recollection of the brotherly in which you permit us to hope we mutually stand,—we feel that we should be frank in the expression of our thoughts, and that it becomes us to state that there are circumstances, as we have lately been informed, which justify our anxiety for some explanation,—in order to disembarras a pro-posal which, apart from those circumstances, could not be otherwise than acceptable and grateful to

It has been reported, Brethren, that among the officers of one of the most important of thee Societies in whose operations you have invited us take a part,—and particularly referred to in your invitation,—among the fifteen Vice-Presidents of the American Unita ian Association, for the offcial year but recently closed,—there was at less one individual in the unhappy predicament of be-

ing a holder of Slaves.

We are anxious to direct your attention to his very grave fact. We feel that, whatever the relations of charity may be with one who claims a property in the person of a fellow being, obligations in regard to public religious co-operation cannot be considered as purallel, without the implication that such a claim is a change. such a claim is one which a pure and advanced Christianity can recognize. And we therefore would entreat of you some adequate assurance, either that s. ch occurrence was inadvertently pereither that s. ch occurrence was ina mitted during the past,—or that in the con of your societies for the time to come, there are

of your societies for the time to come, there are unequivocal guarantees that no such appointment could by any possibility again occur.

We implore you, Brethren, to forgive our liberty on this important point. Next to our own,—my, rather as part of our own,—your reputation is dear to us; and for you, as for ourselves, we would urga it as a solemn duty in the sight of God, and in behalf of men, that in this matter you study to walk half of men, that in this matter you study to walk circumspectly; that you suffer not your good to be evil spoken of; and that you prevent the reprosch to your pages and Church of pages and pages to your name and Church of seeming to admit by to your hame and Church of seeming to animal such an appointment,—in this period of compartive progress and light,—the fitness for religious co-operation of parties directly and personally isvolved in the deepest and direct wrong which one human being can inflict upon another.

Remember, brethren, that there can be no Slareholding without Slaveholders: and that if the former bathe, dock and critishing which many of your

mer be the dark and evil thing which many of your most eminent men and honored divines admit it be,—he whose position it is to be a Slaveholder, forfeits fits claim to be acknowedged as a benefactor to mankind. In the systematic perpetration that which subverts the first rights of human ture, and shocks the dearest principles of Christia jove,—whether he err in ignorance, or sin against knowledge, he ceases to have power to aid in

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The last yet altoget to our little was a set fort extended for the result of the resul

purning mankind from darkness to light; and by the set of partaking in an institution demoralizing in all its aspects, and essentially at variance with the spirit of modern society, abdicates his mission, spirit of the diffusion of purer views of the Gos nin in the diffusion of purer views of the Gos as the herald of a higher civilization and of hu-ner and more Christian forms of social life. brethren, to take these thought

We pray your earnest consideration. For the honor of pay common faith,—for the personal regard we say yourselves,—we ask you to set our minds at per yourselves, we ask your con-rest on a subject, from recent events on your con-rest on a subject, from recent events on your con-tonell assuming so increasingly painful and alarm-tonell assuming so increasingly painful and alarmthem assuming so increasingly painting the control of the West, in regard to Slavery and sethered of the world, should be a set of without spot from the world, ad have a name 'above fear and above reproachs with affections e acknowledgments of your With affections a distributed the server and since the server and since the server and server and server and server and server and server and server server server and server server server and server Signed, Slaveholding, you see, is getting to a considerable

discount with us. We are afraid of being mixed up

with the gentlemen who keep 'Jim Crow pews,' and who make long prayers for guidance as to their duty who make long prayers as to slaveholding, when they meet to form an Evan-es to slaveholding, when they meet to form an Evanpeace. This movement would not have taken this aspect if you had not come to England to explain the modes of evasion adopted by your slaveholding pastors on the subject of your ' domestic institutions.'-Your Christian pustors are in this respect, it seems, like our leading politicians on the Hustings. Our politicians study how to talk 'round about,'-to sail round a principle without touching it-to speak upon a subject without committing yourself any way it may be termed the art of avoiding a principle and of steering clear of a verbal lie. Your ministers seem to study how to appear adverse to alavery, in words, without touching it-in fact, how to condense the sin, but to shake hands with the sinner. If you had heard one or two of our ministers, you would have supposed-not that Slavery was the sin to be decounced, but that the application of hard words in strong condemnation of it, was the offence that needed forgiveness. The gentleman who had preached ne sermon was particularly tender when speaking of the owners, and censuring those who called slaveholders worse than sheep-stealers for doing so. The with is, that our ministers are lost in conventional. isms; they cannot stir up their flocks because they are behind them-their pulpits are behind the knowledge, or do not come up to the wants, of their congregations-they sermonize upon texts when they should be lecturing on religion and sciencethey are engaged upon dogma, and, though they do not pretend amongst Unitarians that faith without practice will do, they are generally engaged upon verbal textualities and doctrinal distinctions, instead of applying religion and the principles of Christianity to the every day subjects that interest their hearers, such as Political Economy, Government, Political duties, and those every day influences upon which their flocks are made to think, and are hourly salled to act. They must, if they would as they should prevent the rostrum or the lecture room from extinguishing the pulpit, unite science or the works of God with the Word of God, and lecture upon oth-as God speaks to us through both-or they will lose religion in philosophy, and philosophy will lose

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the benevolence of Christianity. These considerations will encourage you to hold on, and to feel assured that however the prospect my seem to be darkened from one point of view. the sun is up, and that it is only a cloud that light will penetrate, and that your agency in the matter, and the agency of every one, will be duly noted, and its appropriate reward accorded.

EDWARD SEARCH.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WEYMOUTH FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society held is 12th Annual Meeting Wednesday, Sept. 29th at the house of the President.

After reading from the scriptures and prayer, the subjoined Reports of the corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The following Resolution was unanimously adopt

Resolved. That this Society protests, in the most selemn and earnest manner, against the war now viged by this country against Mexico, regarding it is slike brutal and cowardly, and deserving the deepest abhorrence of every humane and honorable mind. Our sympathies are with the Mexion people, engaged as they are in defending their bones and country from outrage and aggression.

The following officers were re-elected for the en Mrs. Hannah Peirce, President. Mrs. Mary H. Cook. Vice President.

Miss Anne W. Weston, Car. Sec. Miss Mary Weston, Rec. Sec. Miss Lucretia A. Cowing, Treasurer. Counsellars,

Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, Miss Sarah Reed, Mrs. Marcia P. Hunt. it was voted that the above proceedings, together with the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, be

published in the Liberator. HANNAH PEIRCE, Pres. A. W. WESTON, Cor. Sec.

TRELETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The report of our labors and proceedings for the asiyear must be necessarily short, but we hope not thogether unsatisfactory. It must be short, for though or little number have labored patiently, and in a good traree faithfully; yet such is our insufficiency of time ceans and influence, that the results must, to hu. min apprehension, appear so small as to be easily set forth in a narrow space. If we take all considentions into view, it need not be unsatisfactory. Three million of our fellow-creatures are yet in Slatery, but if we have been wholly faithful to our contetion, the terrible iniquity of such a state of things fests not upon us. How far we have been thus faithil is a question which each one must settle for brieff individually. If we have never felt weary and indifferent in view of this great cause, if we itre faithfully rebuked its opponents, if we have haforted and strengthened its friends, if we have great up our leisure to the love it demanded, if we tre denied surselves, to make contributions to its errice, if we have raised our voices against the voted government under which we live, and bainst that war of unexampled atrocity now raging Mexico under the authority of that government, and lastly, if we have had clearness of vision and Stragth of faith to withdraw our communion and apport from those ecclesiastical bodies, or religious metations that give their countenance to slaveolding, either directly or indirectly, if indeed we 'tr with satisfaction and gratitude? May we not that though our labors have not achieved the replies at which we aimed, we yet have been abuntanily rewarded in the preservation of enlightened Mosciences and unhardened hearts? It may at thes be painful to go forward in this great work accompanied by the wondering indifference of the

Gallion who care for none of these things, the genu-

contempt of the professed worldling, the misap-

of the religious hypocrite. But there is a

ate of things incomparably more painful. What

ber who can hear the stories of little children

old from their mothers' arms, of men urged to life-

ension and hatred of the light and the malevo-

different, coolly remarking, "I do not know how it is. I cannot take any interest in the Anti-Slavery movement.' There is a worse state than that of indifference. Could you have an intellectual convicdifference. Could you have an intellectual convic-tion that the Anti-Slavery cause is rightcous, and yet because its opponents are the wealthy, the fash-By amount received by annual subscripionable, the influential, could you hush your own sympathies, stifle your own opinions, and sit silent by while the truth is ridiculed and its advocates scoffed by work done at the Sewing Meeting, at, ashamed of both, and yet in the depths of your own hearts, ashamed still more of your own mean position?

There are those who have lost knowledge of the There are those who have lost knowledge of the distinction of right and wrong, who put light for dark ness and darkness for light, who can trust in a religion destitute of morality, who esteem as the salt of the earth those churches whose worldly prosperity is secured by direct san ction of the grossest oppression, and can endorse as Christian ministers. oppression, and can endorse as Christian ministers, men whose position is precisely that which the Paid for expenses of Mr. Garrison's lecture, whose position is precisely that which the Scribes and Pharisees occupied when the Saviour Paid for purchase of materials for the was on earth. was on earth.

Could any thing compensate for such moral blindness, such fearful ignorance and that too on points where ignorance is fatal? 'If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his,' and if any one can imagine that that spirit can give the most remote connivance to the system of American Slavery, our allegiance to Christian truth and duty forbids us o recognize such a one as its exponent.

Yes! we are deeply thankful for our trust that we belong to none of these classes, thankful that while we cannot claim the merit of entire fidelity, but are on the contrary deeply conscious of and repentant for many short comings, we are yet aware, of what our duty is, and desirous in future to more faithfully

Our Quarterly Meetings have been punctually held, and our Sewing Meetings, with the exception of a few weeks in the winter, have met weekly. The fewness of our number considered, they have been well attended. In several cases, they have been held in North Weymouth, in consequence of which we have received an accession of members and much very valuable assistance. We would suggest the idea of holding these meetings as frequentas may be practicable in other parts of the town, that any who live remote from us may have the opportunity of contributing their personal help. Our Annual Fair was held in October last, commencing on the evening of the 6th, and continuing through the two succeeding days, and closing with a Tea Party, at which eloquent and convincing speeches were made by Messrs. Donnis, Russell, Quincy and Phillips. Our receipts were nearly \$100, the sum which we generally make. We regret it is no more, but our example is valuable, and one that should attract the attention and imitation of every town in Massachusetts, where there are a dozen Anti-Slavery women; our number is not much greater, and we have to encounter as unrelenting and systematic an opposition as it is in the power of a proslavery church to create. If we, few in numbers, scanty in means, and exposed to very active persecution and much entire indifference, can realize this sum, almost every town in the State could do as much. Such an annual festivity, in the cause of freedom, is worth something in awakening an Anti-Slavery spirit. Its approach is welcomed even by some who very faintly apprehend its purposes. Our Fair for the next Anti-Slavery year is not far distant. It will commence on the evening of the 19th, and continue through two days. We trust that all whose eyes may meet this, will do something to rende r the report of next year's Fair still more satisfactory.

We have circulated 5 copies of the Liberator and 2 of the Standard. Each copy is probably read by several families. There has been but one lec- Parker Pillsbury, and Loring Moody. ture given through the year under the auspices of our Society.

Mr. Garrison lectured to a very large audience of their meeting-house. We received no answer to and the plunder of their possessions for the same our application, though at the very time the use of object can add to its infamy. it was freely permitted to an agent of the Colonipermitted to judge for themselves what they will whose hands the government may hereafter fall. have and what not; or to speak with perfect accura- Adjourned to 2 o'clock. cy, they dare not exercise the right of private judgment, but choose to leave it to their minister to say what it is best for them to have and what not. J. N. Buffum, Mr. Page, Mr. Bliss, of Worcester, S. He decides that it would be injurious to them to May, P. Pillsbury, and Mr. McComb, of Georgetown. hear Mr. Garrison set forth the sin of slavery and their duties in relation to it. They submissi vely allow him to be the judge. He opines that the lecture of Dr. Tenney, base for its sophistry and ridicu- H. Clapp, J. N. Buffum, and P. Pillsbury. lous for its folly, may afford matter of edification, and forthwith the doors of the church, closed to almost every thing beside, fly open, and the docile congregation pour in; they are perfectly at ease; it has been decided for them that it is safe to hear Dr. Tenney. In Protestant New England this is a painful sight. And the members of this very Society are quite startled when an Irish Roman Catholic, bred up in ignorance and perhaps unable to read, sent to the Liberator for publication. Adjourned tells them that he or she cannot go to a Protestant meeting because the priest forbids. But this state of things must ultimately work its own cure. The doctrine contained in the following quotation from a recent review is the doctrine of New England, albeit held at present in the abstract. 'The greatest disservice we can do the truth itself, is to take it from the open air of heaven and the free collisions of human thought and shut it up within the conser- Boston. Also a compliment to the master of the vatory of our own timid affections. All the plants which God's right hand has planted grow and flourish best in the breeze, the sunshine and the storms which he himself sends for his own wise and gratically apprehended, and it will not be left to the clergy of N. E. to decide, as at present, what their

people shall have. suing year in the way of lecturing. We regret that it is left so entirely to the Female A. S. Society to carry forward the cause here. We feel that tion among the Cape people and masters of vessels it ought not thus to be. A large number of men in there, that with very few exceptions, there is no inthis town in 1835 or 6 signed the constitution of this terest manifested in behalf of the enslaved millions Anti-Slavery Society. What are they doing at pre- of this country. Pro-Slavery Church, and Pro-Slavery government, then is their state worse than that of those who sent? If they are still giving their support to a never assented to the statement that slavery is a sin, or had admitted that they had duties to discharge nor had admitted that they had duties to discharge on shore, (and as I am informed by his neighbors in the attempt to procure its abolition. To shut out and one of the slaves,) called a meeting in their benor had admitted that they had duties to discharge the done all this, may we not look back on the past the light that has once shone, to stop the convictions that have been once entertained, is no light half, and collected for them clothing, provision, and matter. It behoves all who have once labored in lars, whilst a part of the neighborhood was making this work, and do so no longer, to inquire if they possess the approbation of their own consciences, or, still more important consideration—His approbation who has emphatically declared the cause of the possible, a little free air in Massachusetts.

oppressed His own. more encouraging, that our own numbers, receipts haved, industrious, and of an excellent disposition. here may be freely thrown open, that the Churches ation at this place for two others. I hope the friends and labors may be greater, that the Meeting-Houses may labor for the Abolition of slavery with the may consideration could induce you to be of the same zeal that is displayed in missionary undertak- yet provided for, to get situations, where they can ings, and that in fine, the whole mass of the people by diligence and good sonduct, soon provide them may see their danger and duty, and each do somevomen sold at public auction, and yet remain in-1 emancipation.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS Into the Treasury of the Weymouth Anti-Slavery So-ciety, from Sept. 26th, 1846, to Sept. 26th, 1847, inclusive:—

DISBURSEMENTS.

There is a worse state than that of worldliness Paid to redeem the pledge to the Mass. A. S. Society, Paid in aid of Mr. Garrison's mission to 2,00

Balance remaining in Treasury, Sept. 26th, \$3,38

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society convened in Washington Hall, Newbury

The meeting was called to order by Miss E. J Kenney, one of the Vice-Presidents. In the absence of the Secretary, Ruth Buffum was appointed Secretary pro tem. On motion, it was voted, that committee he appointed to give further notice ne meeting by handbills, and R. B. Rogers and Richard Plummer were appointed for that purpose. Remarks by Parker Pillsbury.

Samuel May, Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, Wm. Ashby and J. N. Buffum were appointed Business Committee.

Remarks by Mr. Rogers upon the character of the Mexican war. Further remarks by Loring Moody Samuel May, J. N. Buffam, and Rev. Mr. Pike. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment. J. N. Buffam i the chair.

The Business Committee presented the following resolutions :- .

1. Resolved, That the history of the last fiftee ears of the Anti-Slavery enterprise teaches us, that ust in proportion to the faithfulness of its friends will be its progress and triumph over the wicked and corrupt religion and politics of our land.

2 Resolved, That there can be no Atheism amplete as that which exalts Slavery to the domin ion it has in this country; no Infidelity so bold and hateful as that which would extend the mantle of Christianity over slaveholding and the slaveholder no Treason so artful and destructive as that which cherishes and extends Slavery, and seeks to render it perpetual. Therefore,
3. Resolved, That we will not cease to expose the

Atheism, the Infidelity and the Despotism of this na tion, and strive to convert it to Christianity.

Discussion by Loring Moody, Samuel May, R. B Rogers, J. N. Buffam, and Parker Pillsbury Adjourned to Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION. The meeting was opened by singing an anti-slavery song.

Opportunity being given, prayer was offered by Samuel May. The resolutions under discussion at the tim

adjournment were further debated by Samuel May, The subjoined resolutions were introduced by

Parker Pillsbury :-

Resolved, That the government of the United the Universalist Meeting House, last spring, explain. States has one most hearty congratulations in that it ing very clearly the duty and policy of a Dissolution has so far rendered itself odious in past time by its of the Union. We made applications to the O rtho- support and extension of Slavery, as that not even dox Society of Weymouth and Braintree for the use the butchery of Mexican men, women and children

Resolved, That inasmuch as loans of money are zation Society. We do not go into the particulars from time to time made by this government to carry of this application, as we published an account of it on its purposes, we hereby declare our wish and in shortly after they transpired. We refer to them tention that such loans, made to carry forward our now only for the purpose of calling at tention to the present massacres and robber.es in Mexico, shall be slavish condition of that parish. They are not promptly repudiated by any administration into

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Further discussion by Loring Moody, H. Clapp, Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A Song. Discussion continued by Samuel May, Richard Plummer, Moses Wright, John T. Page and Robert B. Rogers, were appointed a committee on Finance.

The resolutions were taken up and adopted by the meeting.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at Manchester, at a call from the Secretary.

Voted, That the proceedings of the meeting be

R. BUFFUM Sec. pro tem.

LETTER FROM JONATHAN WALKER. THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES AND CAPT. WIXON. In the last Liberator, I noticed a brief account of the liberation of 66 slaves, by the will of Carter H. Edloe, deceased, of Virginia, and their emigration to vessel in which they came, over the initial M. Friend M. says :- 'The captain is a fine specimen

of an honest, generous, Cape Cod Yankee,' &c. I am of the opinion that further notice of Capt cious purposes.' Let this opinion be but once prac-He may be a good specimen of Cape Cod Yankees, in some respects, but not in regard to sympathy for the enslaved colored people, by any means. And as We hope more will be done for this place the enconclude, from careful and pretty extensive observa-

One of the liberated slaves has been with me little Let us hope that our next year's report may be more than a week, and to all appearance is well be-I have also aided in obtaining, (I think) a good site selves with quiet homes of their own.

The hopeless toil by horrible inflictions of eruelty, thing that shall hasten forward the day of pe sceful Enclosed is a copy of their master's will, and a decree of the Court, from which I think some ex-

tracts might be made, interesting to the readers of the Liberator. Those papers belong to the man whose name is annexed; he lives with me; you will therefore return them to me soon as convenient.

Yours, for constant good will, JONATHAN WALKER. Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1847.

THE SIXTY-SIX EMANCIPATED SLAVES Several weeks since, an article appeared in the Daily Journal, and other Boston papers, giving an account of the above-named individuals, and of the

circumstances under which they were brought to Boston. It was written by the writer of the present article, and was prepared after the best inquiry which the nature of the case would admit, corroborated by the statements of the individual slaves. Recently a statement has appeared in several pa-

pers, copied from the Richmond Enquirer, which purports to be written by Mr. Joynes, a lawyer of Petersburg, Va , acquainted with the facts. It seeks to convey the impression that the original account published in the Boston Journal, is unworthy of onfidence.

But what does the Richmond Enquirer, as copie d by the N. Y. Express, bring in contradiction of that account? So far as the slaves and their treatmen are concerned, not a single item in that first account is invalidated, but quite the contrary. It is admitted that Mr. Edloe, who died in 1844, emancipated these slaves by will ;-that he provided that they might remain on the estate until they had earned sum equal to \$50 each, and that then they should be take themselves to such free territory as they chose It is admitted that, after laboring on the estate from to 4 years, they go away with the paltry sum (not of \$14.80, as originally stated in the Boston Journal but) of \$14,55, each. These are the main points in the case; now fully confirmed by the witness of the writer in the Richmond Euquirer.

But the Enquirer, it seems, alleges that \$400 was paid to the captain of the vessel, in which these persons came to Boston; and that this sum ought to have been included in their earnings. We were not before aware of the exact sum which the captain received. But let it be included, and it still leaves an average allowance of less than \$21 for between three and four years' labor.

It farther alleges that the sum paid to a lawyer was only \$60, and not \$150; and that the services

As we cannot now confer with our authority, we can only add that if our original statement was incorrect in this particular, we are glad to do what we lic morals; or desire to lay deep in the national concan to set it right.

These are all the points of diff-rence between ou original article, and that in the Richmond Enquirer. That all the main points in the case were correctly given by us at first, is now fully proved. We disagree with the N.Y. Express, which thinks the ' repreperhaps, puts a low estimate on what is due to neof justice to his slaves, see to the execution of it himself instead of leaving it to his heirs .- M.

item in our intercourse with them. Any one failing of any of the political organizations, to promote to comply with this condition must not think it hard, if no notice be taken of his lucubrations. Five or the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in ten cents is a trile to a correspondent; but twenty all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to or thirty times that amount, weekly, is no joke to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by the Liberator. Correspondents should always send their names

with their communications. No anonymous writer need be surprised if his articles do not appear. His and prosperity at home; not in making the proposi ways be known to the editor .- Q.

Our readers will not fail to read the letter of Mr. Wilson, on our first page, relative to the last end of that good man-Samuel Young. Though long, it will repay a perusal.

N. B. Several of our friends in Ohio, who subscribed to the Liberator some weeks since, will excuse the delay to which they have been subjected in names have but just been forwarded to us. We send them this and some previous Nos.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

tive to Mr. Gloucester, shall appear next week, if and steel against calamity. It shall save them from

communication, which shall appear next week, if It shall secure their children from such an inheri-

have an ear-y insertion. We are always happy to into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral bathave our opinions controverted, in the spirit which the was fought out in the United States for the free

tended to next week.

and under consideration.

that his views are so hopeful.

soon as they are all received. E. F. PENNYPACKER, of Schuylkill, Pa., is thanked

Friend.' They have been distributed .- Q.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Donations and Collections from Sept. 6th, to Oct very Society.

Collections by Loring Moody :-From Edmund Jackson, "Warren Low, Essex, \$100,00 a friend. 1,00 In Manchester :-

In Manchester:—
From C. Johnson, 50c; J. C. Webb, 50c; 1,00
H. Elwell, 50c; C. Woodbury, 50c; 1,00
T. Bigwood, 50c; at public meeting, 1,62; 2,12
J. L. Stone, Salem, 5,00; R. Estes, Lynn,
5,50 50c; 5,50 Gould Brown, Lynn, 1,00; J Parrot, 1,00; 2,00 S. Hallowell, Lynn, 1,00; a friend do, 2,50, 3,50 W. B. Oliver, do, 1,00; Lydia Needham, Salem, 50c; 1,50

\$118,12 Collections made by Committee and others, at N. E. A. S. Convention :-By J. N. Buffum, By sundry persons,
By Miss Weston,
By L, Moody,
Dy S. Mitchell,
By Wm. Shaw,
Br. W. Channing, 19,00 151,75 95,70 5,00 2,50 1,00

£342.25 Collections by S. May, Jr. :-At Needham, 1st Congregational Society, Sept. 12, At Duxbury, Aug. 29, 2,39 Duxbury. Aug. 29, om S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge, 2,39 £15,90 S. PHILBRICK,

Brookline, Oct. 1, 1847. ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The generous favors, from the Friends of Humanity at New Bedford and Upton, have been very gratefully received by their devoted servant,

JONATHAN WALKER.

Any persons wishing to obtain copies of Howitt's Jornal, containing the memoir (with a striking pertrait) of Henry Clarke Wright, may find them at the An .-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.—Price 25 ets.

PROSPECTUS

ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER. NORTH STAR.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS proposes to publish in Cleveland, Ohio, a weekly ANTI-SLAVE-RY PAPER, with the above title.

The object of the NORTH STAR will be to attack Slavery in all its forms and aspects—advocate Universal Emancipation—exalt the standard of Public Morality—promote the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the COLORED PEOPLE, and hasten the day of FREEDOM to the Three Millions of our Englaved Countrymen.

The paper will be printed upon a double medium sheet, at \$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$2 50 if payment be delayed over six months.

months.

The names of subscribers may be sent to the fol-lowing named persons, and should be forwarded as soon as practicable:— FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Lynn, Mass.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Lynn, Mass.
SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, Ohio.
M. M. DELANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
VALENTINE NICHOLSON, Harveysburgh,
Warren Co., Ohio.
JOEL P. DAVIS, Economy, Wayne Co., Ind.
CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. M. McKim, Philadelphia.
AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R. I.

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmus and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteent National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their unde-taking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through th renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice science, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of way

and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obentatives of Mr. Edloe treated the negroes with due tained, the work is done; for the willing can readily care and kindness, and were especially watchful of find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of their future happiness and interests.' The Express, and the best economy in their expenditure, asked on what is due to personal their expenditure, asked on the state of the s groes. For our part, we think the good intentions of or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any Mr. Edloe have not been carried out by those who one of the various political and theological persuahave succeeded to the management of his affairs, sions will be subserved at the expense of the cause We do not believe that he expected his slaves would of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in be obliged to work eight years to earn fifty dollars a. the same proportion. When the preliminary question piece. Letevery slaveholder, who meditates an act is put, which every one ought to ask,- How do you mean to expend the money, which you require our help to raise?' -our answer is, ' it shall be spen wholly and directly in awakening, informing TP GENERAL NOTICE. Correspondents will re- and influencing the public mind on this primarily nember that prepayment of postage, is an essential important question. It shall not be put into the hands the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to be come the free and happy elements of national strength name need not appear in the paper, but it should al- tion so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national character as shall brand it-carne.

This money will, in short, be spent neither in com pensation, colonization, nor political partizanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propagandism :- for we strike openly getting their papers, as, in consequence of Mr. Garrison's illuess and detention at Cleveland, their years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall W. S. P., of Philadelphia. The documents rela-strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and B. C. CLARK, Esq., is thanked for his interesting the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong tance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that V. N., Harveysburg, O. His communication shall their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy dom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to Rev. T. P. Rodman, of Bridgewater, shall be at2 its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the J. T. M., of Littleton, N. J. His letter received form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or J. C. H. of Farmington. His two letters shall houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an have prompt consideration. We are glad to know hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in-THE BRIDGEWATER PROCEEDINGS shall appear as different frivolities of a selfish existence sinks into insignificance.

for the copies sent of his interesting 'Letter to a on this occasion, it is proposed to place By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate

\$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

ANN T. GREENE PAILLIPS,

HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. MARY GRAY CH PMAN. LOUISA LORING. CATHERINE SARGENT, CAROLINE WESTON, HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG. ELIZA F. MERIAM. MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. EVELINA S. A. SMITH. ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK: FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL. LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET T. WHITE, HARRIET B. HALL, ABBY FRANCIS. HARRIET M. JACKSON,

NOTICE

ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual Fairs in the hell of Wales' Hotel at Weymouth Landing. The Fair will commence on the evening of TUESDAY, October 19, and continue through Wednesday and Thusday, closing on Thursday Evening with a Tar Party. Addresses may be expected from Hebray C. Wright, who has promised to be present, and from other gentlemen who have been invited. The articles offered for sale will be of unusual beauty and variety, and we trust that many friends from the neighboring towns will favor us with their attendance.

Admission to the Fair, 61-4 cts.

Admission to the Fair, 61-4 cts. MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

Any donations of articles or refreshments will be gratefully received. WILLIAM W. BROWN,

Formerly a Slave in Missouri, and now an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below, as follows;— Springfield, Thursday, Oct. Warren,
W. Brookfield
Hopkinton,
Mendon,
Milford,
Upton,
Tuesday,
Tiday,
Sunday,
Tuesday,
Tuesday,

> BANNER PRESENTATION LEVEE.

The undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Boston, that a BANNER will be presented to the Young Mer's Literary Society, on Friday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Baptist Church, Balleas Scart Belknap Street.

Admittance-FREE.

A collection will be taken to defray the expenses of the Church.
P. S. In the Evening, a LEVEE will be held in

honor of the occasion, at Central Hall, Milk Street.
The exercises of the evening will consist of Declamations, Dialogues, &c. A rich treat may be expected.

preted.

As a large portion of the tickets are already secured, it will be necessary for those wishing to obtain them, to purchase early. It will also materially assist the Committee in making ample provision for the company—giving satisfaction to all

Tickets 50 cents; to be obtained of the Committee, I. H. Snowden, Wm. C. Nell, and at H. WEED-EN'S, Franklin Avenue.

E. B. LAWTON,
WM. T. RAYMOND,
RUTLER.
Com. of Arrange'ts.

TP GEORGE W. STACY, of Milford, will, by request, hold a Meeting with the friends at Marlboro', (Feltonville,) next SUNDAY, Oct. 17, at the usual hours, for the advancement of 'Holiness,' Liberty,' and 'Love.' RHODE ISLAND A. S. SOCIETY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

MEETING.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October, 1847.

Distinguished friends of emancipation, from other States, are expected to be present and aid in rendering the meeting interesting by their utterance of earnest thoughts on a subject of immease importance to the people of our States and country.

We invite to meet with them and with us, and to take part in our deliberations, all such as sympathize with the oppressed, and are willing to give the influence of their presence, their 'good names,' or their truthful words, in favor of humanity and against the good ambition of the oppressed. mad ambition of the oppressor.

We invite also the indifferent, the apologist of the

enslaver, and the enslaver himself. Let us come and reason together—being mindful of truth, and our duties to each other and our brethren every-where. Let us see if beyond the dark cloud which gathers about us, there is no gleam of sunshine—if beyond the crushing of human rights, and the shed-ding of human blood, there is no good time 'visible of Liberty and Peace—if we may not strengthen the hearts and the hands of each other, by the renewal of our pledges to 'labor and to wait' with ren confidence in the purity and justice of our c and strengthened assurance that over all the c with renewed cles which now beset our path, and notwithstanding that 'on the side of the oppressor there is power,' we may yet plant firmly the standard of Peace and Liberty, and proclaim the triumph of Right in the boasted land of the free.

In behalf of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery So-

JOHN BROWN, Pres

AMARANCY PAINE, Sec. Providence, Sept. 18th, 1847.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Boston Branch League of Universal Brotherhood will be holden at Room No. 2 Tremont Temple, on Satur-day evening, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock. Question of debate: -- Is it right in time of peace to prepare for war? Discussion free. All persons interested are invited to attend.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION nd the best Medicine known to Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side,

&c., and all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. A very important disease over which this ' Balsam' exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances, when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has beengesorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES, after every known remedy had failed to produce this

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and 'CAN BE CURED,' if this medicine be resorted to in time.

None genuiue unless signed I, BUTTS on the this medicine be resorted to in time.

None genuine unless signed 1, BUTTS on the

wrapper.
For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel
P. Rogers. Price \$1.

The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery;
by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and
improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by
John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church,
in Danvers—\$1.

in Danvers-\$1.
Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.-50

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh-25 cents. Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant-Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art,

For sale by BELA MARSH, 3m No. 25 Cornhill. D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.,

DENTIST, 238, WASHINGTON STREET, . . . BOSTON All operations warranted .. NEW ENGLAND

SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE, No. 56 Union 4., . . . Boston.
JOHN WRIGHT KEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I. Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.
Cas's sdvanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to

From the London ' Punch.' OUR FLIGHT WITH RUSSELL

Up, up, my Lord John Russeil-'tie a fair night for a fly-Be thou a new Cleophas-a new Asmodeus I Come, elutch my cloak-and through the smoke

gether let us mark
The life of London, huddled 'neath the blanket of the dark.

The moonlight falls on fair St. Paul's on the Abbey grim and grey; Lo! the lamps, like fiery serpents, go winding far

Or, like glow-worms, scattered, twinkle and wink up from below-But 'tis not to gaze on this fair sight that through the night we go.

Not a builded brick, or stone, or stick, on those wide acres thrown,

But bears a tongue within it-hath a language of i's own; In street and square, and alley bare, with its growth

of human seed, Is a great book spread beneath us-Look down, my lord, and read !

In steeples upward springing read prayer struck in to stone; In prisons, barred and bastioned, read crime and

curse and groan : In lighted West-end houses, read mirth and warmth and show ;

In foul St Giles's hovels read squallor, want and wo. There's a homily-bark to it. 'T is the voice of Saffron hill:

1 suffer, how I suffer from my freight of human ill All is filthiness without me; all is ignorance within; I ache with cramps-I skake with damps-Oh the warmth of glorious gin !'

And now for proof-off goes a roof-is that a house or hive? Each bed's a room, each room a town, so packed

and yet alive! Lo, the magget life of London! And that hopeless, hapless horde,

In foulness bred, in foulness fed, is work for you, my Another and another, and the sight is still the same

Suffering that knows no solace, and sin that knows no shame. Hunger by thousand tables ; savage life 'mid thou-

sand schools : Here are human hearts to frame anew-Bethink you

But hark! another voice is up, and pompously it From well-spread tables, easy beds, and trimly fur

nished rooms; · I am Respectability; things must not go on so; There's nowhere I can drive my gig, but something

calls out wee. · Then your sanitary meddlers, all agog for drain

and sewer-For my part, all I know is, I wish the drains were fewer; Poor folks will throw things down 'em-as for un

wholesome air, I know our street's extremely sweet, and that's all my affair.

Whereon chimes in big Bumbledom, 'You're right, my worthy friend;

T is time this stuff and nonsense were brought unto an end ; There s the Union Workhouse for the poor-you

should see how we have broke 'em Into temperance by short diet, into industry by oak-

But hark ! that hourse and hollow voice-'tis from Newgate cell : · Be silent, heartless blind worms! a different tale I

tell: I've wrestled crime for centuries, and feeble all I

Though my bones are bones of granite, and my sinews hammered steel. · Ye little wot how hard and hot the tide of crime

flows ever; How A laughs my Canute-talk to scorn, and mocks

my stern endeavor; How law aghast aside is east before that fearful sea Which make a plaything of the scourge, and a toy

of the gallows tree. · Call Mother Church to help me; let Saint School do all she can;

Give them child-crime to fight with, and leave me the full-grown man ; Or soon the evil saps my walls, and downforth will

ye fall, Master Bumble, Sir Respectable, gig, mace, cocked hat and all!

The stern sounds cease, the stars look peace on the streets so still and gray-And now to Downing street, my lord, with what

appetite you may; And bethink you of the Lesson of London read nright,

When, with 'Punch' for guide, you listened to the Voices of the Night. From Howitt's Journal.

THE CHILD'S DREAM. Oh! I have had a dream, mother, So beautiful and strange; Would I could sleep on, mother, And the dream never change

What hast thou dreamed, my dear one? Thy look is bright and wild ; Thy mother's ear is ready To listen to her child.

· I dreamed I lay asleep, mother, Beneath an orange tree, When a white bird came and sang, mother, So sweetly unto me;

Though it woke me with its warbling, Its notes were soft and low, And it bade me rise and follow,

Wherever it might go. · It led me on and on, mother, Through groves and realms of light, Until it came to one, mother,

Which dazzled-'twas so bright As tremblingly I entered, An angel form drew near,

And bade me welcome thither, Nor pain nor sorrow fear. "I knew not aught there, mother,

I only felt 'twas bliss, And joined that white bird's song, mother, O canst thou read me this?'

4 Yes, dearest, to thy mother Such happiness is given-The Holy Spirit was that bird, That grove of light was Heaven !'

CHARITY.

O. Charity! thou lovely, soft-eyed maid, Who shun'st the haunts of riot and parade; Oppos'd to fashion, luxury and pride, Thou cling'st to merit's unobtrusive side! Delighted with the honest mind to stray, Afar from dissipation's noisy way. Delighted with the honest mind to stray,
Afar from dissipation's noisy way,
Afar from where the mercenary train
Ofar'rice toil, their venal ends to gain;
Deep in the enveri of the silent shade,
Thou find'st the unhappy, and thou giv'st them aid.
O, fairest offspring of indulgent heaven,
To wretched sons of men in mercy given!

MISCELLANY.

DROWNING OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES. An incident of the slave trade related in the Universe newspaper.

In the year 1830 there was hovering upon the African Coast a large clipper brig, called the Brittiant's, commanded by a desperado named Homans. Homans was an Englishman by birth and was known along the whole coast and in Cuba, as the most successful slaver of his day. The brig was owned by two men residing in Havana, one an Englishman, the other a Spaniard. She was built to carry six-hundred negroes, and in her Homans had made ten successful voyages, actually landing in Cuba five thousand negroes! The brig carried ten guns, had thirty sweeps and a crew of sixty Spaniards, the most of them old pirates as desperate as their commander. An English brig of war, which a tatacked her, was so cut up in hull and rigging, that she was abandoned and soon after sunk; in the sun was pust sinking behind the blue hills of Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its produced, about to meet in mortal combat.

While Tattnall was loading Randolph's pistol I approached my friend, I believed for the last time. I took his hand, there was not in his touch the quickening of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive. I hold my the sun was abandoned and soon after sunk; In the year 1830 there was hovering upon ging, that she was abandoned and soon after sunk; an English sloop of war attempted to carry the Brilliante with boats, but was beaten off with great

The Brilliante had lost sight of the coast, when the quick eye of the commander discovered that he was entrapped. Four cruisers, three English nd one American, had been laying in wait for and escape was hopeless, for inturning away from one he would come within reach of another. Night was coming on, and Homans was silently regarding his pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails of the brig flapped idly, the wind died away and the slaver was motionless on the waters 'This will not do,' Homans muttered, knocking away the ashes from his cigar—'their boats will be down upon me before I am ready for the visit,'

and as he said this his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was diabolical. It was evident he meditated some desperate plan.

A dozen sweeps were got out, and the vessel moved slowly through the water. Meantime the darkness having deepened, Homans proceeded to carry out his design.

carry out his design.

The cable attached to the heaviest anchor, was taken outside the hawser hole, and carried round the bow, aft round the stern, and then forward on the other side. The hatches were then taken off. and the negroes passed up, each securely ironed by the wrists. As the uniscrable wretches came from the hot hold into the fresh air, they expressed by their looks a gratitude that would have soften ed the heart of any but the fiend in whose power they were. Without a word they were led to the they were. side, made to bend over the rail, outside of which the chain ran. It was slow work, but at the end of four hours, or six hundred Africans, male and age. We hardly enter into a school room without feundle, were bending over the rail of the brig in finding ample evidence that there is a great want a painful position, holding by their chained hands of intelligence or humanity in parents. To get rid

Homans himself examined the fastenings to see that every negro was strongly bound to the chain. This done, he ordered the pen work of the hold to be broken up, brought on deck, bound up in frame, and less elastic step—its pale cheek and matting, well filled with shot and thrown overboard. The work was completed an hour before daybreak, and now the only witness of Homan's guilt was attached to the fatal chain. Homans and increase daily in the same ratio as the child's turned to his mate, and with a smile full of mean- energies are exhausted.

ferent directions. The cruisers were firing sig- It needs all its vital energy for the healthy growth

The negroes sent up pitcous groans. For many hours they had been bent over in this unnatural position, by which they were suffering the keenest torture.

The breeze strengthened, the Brilliante dashed like a racer over the deep. Homans hailed from the quarter deek, while his men, collected in school days until the child shall have acquired

plunge, and as the cable fell off the side, a crash, ove which arose one terrible shrick-it was the last cry of the murdered Africans.

One moment more, and all was still.-Six hon-One moment more, and all was still—stable dred human beings had gone down with that anchor and chain, into the depths of the ocean!

Two hours after daybreak the Brillianle was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her have even designedly thwarted us in the pursuit. a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruisers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes is brought low.' How can be who means to at-

From Historical Recollections of Virginia

DUEL BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND CLAY.

to receive without returning Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will conduct her followers to the heights of virtue not make his wife a widow, or his children or phans. Their tears would be shed over his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not in the wide world an individual to pay this tribute upon mine. His eyes filled, and rest-ing his head upon his hand, he remained silent.

much afraid that Tattnall would take the steeds, much afraid that Tattnall would take the steeds, and refuse to go out with him. I, however, sought Col. Tattnall, and we repaired about midnight to

Aft. Randoph remarked that such was his determination. After much conversation on the sub-ject, I induced Col. Tattnall to allow Mr. Randolph to take his own course, as his withdrawal as one of is friends might lead to very injurious miscon-structions. At last, Mr. Randolph smilingly said— "Well, Tattnall, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and that with malice pre-

pense he means to take my life, I may change my mind,—a remark I knew he merely made to propitiate the anxiety of his friend.

Mr. Clay and himself met at four o'clock the suc-

eeeding evening on the banks of the Potomac, But he saw no 'devil in Clay's eye,' but a m fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

I shall never forget this scene as long as I live the sensibility and the shall never forget this scene as long as I live the shall never forget the scene as long as I live the shall never forget the scene as long as I live the shall never forget the same to witness several duels.

Combat.

While Tattnall was loading Randolph's pistol I approached my friend, I believed for the last tune. I took his hand, there was not in his touch the quickening of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive. I hold

my purpose, Mr. Hamilton, in any event, remember this.

Now it was known that Homans was again on the coast, and it was resolved to make another desperate effort to take him with the evidence of his guilt on board. The arrangements were well made. He was allowed to take his cargo of negroes and set sail.

On handing him the pistol, Col. Tattnall sprung the hair trigger. Randolph said—
'Tattnall, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either pistol or gun, yet I never fire with a hair trigger; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of the latter of the pistol, Col. Tattnall sprung the hair trigger. Randolph said—
'Tattnall, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either pistol or gun, yet I never fire with a hair trigger. Randolph said—
'Tattnall, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either pistol or gun, yet I never fire with a hair trigger; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of the hair trigger.

But from his great solicitude for his friend, Tattnall insisted upon bairing the trigger. On taking position, the fact turned out as Mr. Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off before the word, with The moment the event took place, Gen. Jesup

Mr. Clay's friend, called out that he would instantly leave the field with his friend if it occurred again. Mr. Clay at once exclaimed that it was entirely an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on. On the word being given, Mr. Clay fired without effect—Mr. Randolph discharged is pistol in the air.
The moment that Mr. Clay saw that Randolph

The moment that Mr. Clay saw that Kandolpa threw away his fire, with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr. Randolph, and said, with an emotion I never can forget—

1 trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not harm you for a thousand worlds?

Despite affected by this scene. Leveld not refrain.

Deeply affected by this scene, I could not refrain from grasping Mr. Clay by the hand, and said—
'My good sir, we have been long separated, but
after the events of to-day, I feel that we must be
friends forever.'

From the Teacher's Advocate. OLD ENOUGH FOR SCHOOL

a huge cable, which was to be attached to a of trouble at home, they are willing to inflict it axy anchor, suspended by a single sling from upon the teacher at school; to gratify their most nchor, suspended by a single sling from upon the teacher at school; to gratify their most contemptible vanity they are willing to sacrifice the health and life of the child; and while this torturing process is going on at school, the parent it to make no visits there. What though its Stimulants are given to ng, said in Spanish—
Harro, take an axe and go forward. The wind ambition is appealed to, and its nervous system is will come off to us soon. Listen for the word, and when you hear it, cut the sling.

made to prop up its sinking constitution while this when you hear it, cut the sling. when you hear it, cut the sling.

The man went forward, and Homans turned sends its victim to an early grave, or leaves it to re-

sends its victim to an early grave, or leaves it to r.
'I dont want to lose the niggers,'he said, speaking aloud—'and yet I dare not wait until daylight.
I wish I knew where the hounds were.'

At that instant the report of a gun reached his ear, then another and another and abother in different directions. The cruisers were firing and another that period of the said of spirits which characterize that period of the said of spirits which characterize that period of the said of spirits which characterize that period of the said of Nature wisely dictates, if parents will only heed That's enough, exclaimed Homans. I know for its body. It should not, therefore, be diverted from its legitimate office, for the purpose of afford where you are. Then raising his voice he cried, Harro, are you ready? the wind will reach us pressed to meet the exigencies of the school-

Ay, sy, sir, was the response.

Ay, ay, sir, was the response.

In a few minutes the sails began to fill, and the vessel moved slowly through the water.

How much water do you suppose we have here: asked Homans, turning to the man at the wheel.

Fifty fathoms, at least, was the reply.

That will do, the slaver muttered, and he walk-number of births—persons possessing well disciincreasing proportion of mature persons to the number of births—persons possessing well disci-plined minds and healthy bodies. Those regular ed forward, and carefully examined the 'chain plined minds and healthy bodies. Those regula-gang,' as he brutally termed his diabolical inven-tion, are fraught with too many evil conse-

groups, witnessed unmoved the consummation of vigor of frame sufficient to tax the powers of the It will require much valuable Are you ready, llarro?

from the book of nature. She unfolds her pages and exhibits the sublimest truths ever contemplated by man, in myriads of forms, each of which ness, which was fast giving way to the morn.—
Then he thundered out—
Strike!

s more attractive as the admiring learner progresses. Habits of observation are formed, the sensibilities are improved and the mind is strength-There was the sound of a single blow, a heavy ened by the unrestrained intercourse children have

WHAT CHRISTIANITY TEACHES.

Christianity teaches us not to set our hearts on tempt, in any degree, to obey this precept, be irreconcileably hostile towards one who may have

been instrumental in his depression?

Christianity also teaches us not to prize hu The account of the duel which we extract, has been given to the public in a letter of General James Hamilton, who accompanied Mr. Randolph attacked our reputation or wounded our character. James Hamilton, who accompanied all. Randonn attacked our reputation or wounded to the field on this occasion, in conjunction with Colonel Tattnall, then in Congress from Georgie:—

meakness and gentleness; and by thus taking away to the formalities of discounters of discounters. The night before the duel, Mr. Randolph sent the aliment of anger and the formenters of dis-The night before the duct, Mr. Randolph sent the alment of anger and the formeliers of dis-forme. I found him calm, but in a singularly con-cord, she provides for the maintenance of peace and the restoration of good temper among men. It is another capital excellency of Christianity, the then remarked—'Hamilton, I am determined

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Mr. B. F. Piper, formerly of this place, who was ing his head upon his hand, be remained silent.

I replied, 'My dear friend,' (for ours was a posthamous friendship bequeathed by our mothers,) lege a few days since of examining his wounds, 'I deeply regret that you have mentioned this subsee you shot down, or to assume the responsibility in regard to your own life, in sustaining your determination to throw it away. But on this subject monitors. I will not advise; but under the enormous and unprovoked personal insults you have offered Mr. Clay, I cannot dissuade. I feel bound, however, to communicate to Col. Tattnall your decision. He begged me not to do so, and said he was very much alraid that Tattnall would take the steeds, for you called me to go to the field, and a bowie knife, as skilfully used at the West. Mr. Randolph's lodgings, whom we found reading Milton's great poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say a word in relation to the approaching duel, and at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms in which he was wont so enthusiastically to indulge.

After a pause, Col. Tatmall remarked—Mr. Randolph I am told you are determined not be so blood. It was seven hours before his senses returned, and from loss of blood and the injury upon his head, he could not walk or stand, but was so blood. It was not sense returned, and from loss of blood and the injury upon his head, he could not walk or stand, but was so the long of the remarked to remain upon the damp ground, suffer. After a pause, Col. Tattman remarked—Mr. Randolph, I am told you are determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I must say to you, my dear ing intensely from pain and thirst, during the whole sir, if I am only going out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend.'

Mr. Randolph remarked that such was his destroyed to a house where he was attended to. Mr. P. was literally cut to pieces, the properties of the prope

ORIGIN OF THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

ORIGIN OF THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

It is not, we believe, generally known, that the Pickwick Papers originated with the artist—poor Seymour—who having executed seven or eight etchings, sought a purchaser for them, and seut forth his wife for the purpose of finding one. She entered, by chance, the shop of Chapman & Hall, Strand, and submitted the designs, which were at once accepted; subsequently, application was made to Mr. C. Dickens to accompany them with letter-press, and immortal Pickwick was the result. The first eight illustrations to this book only are by Mr. Seymour. Some two or three months after the first number, and when the author was carrying all before him, the artist rose up early was carrying all before him, the artist rose up early one morning, walked into the garden, and shot himself. Such are the 'ups and downs' of life. Fame and fortune to the one, suicide to the other, and penury to his wife and children. Poor Seymour! at the very moment when he was about to reap the harvest be had been sowing, for years of anxious and almost incredible labor, his mind gave way, and he quitted existence, leaving behind him reap the harvest be had been sowing, for years of anxious and almost incredible labor, his mind gave way, and he quitted existence, leaving behind him only the reputation of a clever caricaturist, which, had he lived, prosperity would have changed to that of a high moral teacher by art. We have been told that he produced no fewer than ten thousand etchings and drawings on wood; yet his name is almost forgotten; and if reference be made to the commencing prime in N. O. is almost forgotten; and if reference be made to the commencing prints in Pickwick, it is, with the mass of its readers, only to wonder who this Mr. Seymour was, and what became of him. He left a widow and two children to struggle with poverty— a terrible struggle it has been—although the Ar-tists' Benevolent Fund hi erally came to their re-lief. At Vision Legal. lief .- Art Union Journal.

SINGULAR MODE OF PUNISHMENT. A strange spectacle was witnessed on the 9th at Arnheim, in Holland. A Catholic priest, named Gepkens, having been condemned to death for as-sassination, the King commuted the sentence into perpetual imprisonment, and the application of the punishment called 'brandishing of the axe, which consists in making a prisoner undergo a pretended execution. A scaffold was prepared exactly as for an execution, and a coffin was on it, as if to receive the bloody and mangled remains of the condemned. At twelve o'clock in the day of the condemned. At twelve o'clock in the day Gepkens was driven in a cart to the scaffold. His head and neck were bare, he wore no coat, his head neck were bare, he wore no coat, his hair was cut very close, and his hands were tied behind his back. Two priests were with him, giving him religious consolation, and two other carries of the poor boy was drawn between them; and the only consolatory circumstance for them; and the only consolatory circumstance for the poor boy was drawn between them; and the only consolatory circumstance in the correction. It is worthy of remark that the skin remained unbroken.—Buff. Com. Adv. ing him religious consolation, and two other car-ringes contained the officers of justice, and the executioner and his assistants, the latter carrying an axe. A strong detachment of soldiers accomexecutioner and his assistants, the latter carrying an axe. A strong detachment of soldiers accompanied the cart, and another surrounded the scatfold. Gepkens ascended to his appointed place with a tottering step. His eyes were then bandaged, and his head placed on the block. One of the assistant executioners seized him by the hair, to keep his head in the right position, and two other assistants held him by the shoulders. The chief executioner then took the axe, flourished it in the air, and let it descend on the prisoner's neck, so as to make him feel the cold steel. The man who held his head afterwards released it, and for about five minutes the executioner continued to brandish the axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so get the second head of the axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that he axe around the prisoner's head, so gloss that hexercite his access as a Hydropathic Practicioner, would resting t who held his head afterwards released it, and for about five minutes the executioner continued to brandish the axe around the prisioner's head, so close that he could distinctly hear the whizzing. The emotion of Gepkens was so great that he fainted. When the ceremony was completed, his hands were untied, and he was conveyed to prison in the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from in the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from the cart. About 10,000 persons waited from the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from the cart. About 30,000 persons waited from the catablishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter 18. The security is picture. daylight to witness this singular proceeding, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturlike of which had not occurred within the memory of man. Previous to the prisoner's arrival the crowd was very merry and hoisterous, and roared The walks are sufficiently retired to allow watermock execution, it dispersed in silence, and apparently feeling strong emotion.—Galignani.

The Portland Washingtonian states, that at the ordination of Rev. Soloman Lombard, which took place in Gorham, Dec. 29, 1750, one hundred and

The man who plants a tree liquidates at a part a debt which he owes to his ancestors, by paying it to posterity. A sensible writer says:— There is no part of husbandry which men more commonly f il in, neglect, and have more cause to repent of, than that they did not seasonably begin to plant trees, without which they can neither exto plant trees, without which they can neither ex-pect fruit, or ornament, or delight, from their labors. Men seldom plant trees till they begin to be wise, that is, till they grow old and find by experience the prudence and necessity of it. When Ulysses, after a ten year's absence, was returned from Troy, and found his aged father in the field planting trees, he asked him, 'why, being so far in years, he would put himself to the fatigue and labor of planting that of which he was never likely to en-joy the fruits! The good old man, taking him for a stranger, gently replied—'I plant them against the time my son, Ulysses, comes home.' The ap-plication is obvious, and is instructive both to old and young.' and young.'

DRAINING LANDS.

Thirty years since, occasional attempts were made to open drains, but they were without system or skill; were principally confined to the worst swamps, and frequently failed of producing the desired effect. The light which geology has thrown on the nature of springs, and the effect which chemistry applied to agriculture has shown must be the result of stagnant water or wet soils on the cultivated plants, has demonstrated the best method of draining, and its necessity, and render ed fertile millions of acres that were wholly worth less before. Draining is one of the most valuable of modern agricultural improvements. - Farmer &

Said the grog-shop keeper to a upper, tomer, where would you be now if the devil had his due? At home, with my family, a happy was the laconic reply. We presume the grocer was led to see where the devil's strongest claim lay.

The conduct of the Mayor of Covington in opposing the late attempt to hang a negro in that place has meet with the highest praise. His resolution and courage were worthy of a man, and prevented Covington from being disgraced by the mob spirit, as her neighbor over the river has been.—The energy of a noble spirit is all that is necessary, in most cases, to check a mob. The rioters expected to meet with encouragement in a Slave State when they stated that they had come 'to hang a negro.' How they must have quailed when the noble officer, with a true State pride, exclaimed in scorn, 'Go over the river to do your dirty work; Kentucky shall not be diagraced by it!' Such conduct makes us feel proud of our State. May she neser be polluted by such scenes as have diagraced some of her sister States!—Louisville Journal. The conduct of the Mayor of Covington in

Disaster at Sea .- A letter from W. H. Luce, first officer of whaling ship Congress, of Mystic, dated Western Islands, Aug. 15th, states that about three weeks previous, in lat. 39 20, lon. 48 50, Capt. Tay lor and the steward went into the run of the vesse to procure a keg of paint, and in passing it up or deck the steward accidentally broke a car of turpentine, the contents of which took fire from a lamp, and in an instant the cabin was enveloped in flames. They immediately rushed on deck, their clothing having also taken fire in consequence of the turpentine which had attached to them, and which Mr. Luce value and avered to exhibit the standard of the standard of the lamp and which Mr. Luce vainly endeavored to subdue by pouring water upon them. The clothes of the steward has Luce vainly endeavored to subdue by pouring water upon them. The clothes of the steward had become saturated with the infiammable itquid, and were literally burned upon him, so that he died in intense suffering on the following day. The crew exerted themselves in pouring water down the trunk-light, and succeeded in removing four bags of powder from the transom of the ship, and finally extinguished the flames. Capt. Taylor was badly burned, chiefly at his feet, ankles, and hands, and was confined to his bed until the arrival of the ship Fayal a few days after the accident, when he was removed on shore for medical attendance. removed on shore for medical attendance. Mr. Luce was also slightly burned. Mr. Luce shipped four hands at Fayal and proceeded on a cruise for whales, but without success, and returned to Fayal about 15th of August for Captain Taylor, who has of ar recovered as to be able to resume his duties in proceeding on the way. in proceeding on the voyage. The Congress had taken no oil .- N. Besford Mercury.

Incident at New Orleans .- Many of our reader will no doubt remember having seen for the last six months an intelligent and interesting lame girl, about eight or ten years of age, who, supported by a crutch, hubbled and played about the steps of the St. Charles Hotel. She did not ask for alms, but her sad and pleading face and unfortunate situation apoke in a language stronger than words, and more forcible and convincing than long stories and winning appeals. She had for a long time been afflicted with a disease in one of her limbs, which was considered incurable, and had suffered an immense deal of pain, so much so that the limb was drawn up in such a manner that she could not use it at all in walking. Her sad situation excited much sympathy in the minds of those who, frequented the house, and her modest and quiet manner induced many a man to drop a bit into her hand. She was many a man to drop a bit into her hand. She frequently observed near nightfall to be weepi when asked the cause, she said that the person w sent her out to beg, if she did not bring home

in this city yesterday, from Monterey, in California, dated on the 19th of July—a little more than two months on the way. It represents the country all perfectly quiet. The weather was so cold at that months on the way. It represents the country an perfectly quiet. The weather was so cold at that date, that it was impossible to sleep without one or two blankets, and large fires were necessary in the evening. As we said yesterday, in all our recent accounts from California, there is every thing to depend on the country, to cast their lots in so miserable a land as California or lots in so miserable a land as California or The statements of this letter, in regard to Oregon. The statements of this letter, in California, confirm our impression, and represent life here as anything but agreeable.—St. Louis R.

Frightful Accident.—On Friday last at Friendship Alleghany Co., as a boy 11 years of age, named Jackson Foster, son of Austin Foster of that place, Jackson Foster, son of Austin Foster of the ma-chinery in a grist-mill, his fingers were drawn in be-tween a horizontal and inclined wheel. Both wheels were of considerable width and revolved at a dis-tance not exceeding two and a half inches. The

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

several songs; but on the conclusion of the cure patients to appear as they should, plainly dress ed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indi-cates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, be hesitates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates situation of the symptom, cannot be safely or smount of his annual salary was only 54l. 6s.

Bellow the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, be hesitates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates situation of the symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated with this symptom, cannot be safely or slately treated with water. Among the complaints which are here successfully treated, are pulmory affection, liver complaints, jaundice, scute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspepsia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammatory or chronic rheymatism, neural close, inflammatic or chronic rheymatic property.

pepsia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammatory or chronis rheumatism, neural gia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt rheum, scrofulous and erysipelas humors.

All patients who visit this eatablishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, one linen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six crash towels, some well-wora linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe. Terms for treatment and hoard are \$5.50 per mentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe."

Terms for treatment and board are \$5,50 per week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floor—on the first and second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay \$8,00 per week—on the first and second floors, \$5,50 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms, (except. for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and foel, or nay an extra

N. B .- The afflicted, desirous of being examined n regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the adaptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays

" This instrument may be obtained at the establish-

The Principles of Nature, her Divine

By and through Andrew Jackson Davis, The Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant.

PART I.—THE KEY.

General remarks on the condition of society in past and present times—Causes of evils not visible on the external of things, but are hidden in the soul of existing institutions. The interior of all things is the only 'real Reality'—the external is the mere transient expression. Rationale of Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, and the source of the author's impressions. Proof of a spiritual existence. Generalizations and reasonings on various laws and principles of the Universe. Universal and eternal Motion. Eternal progression of all things through circular or spiral lines of developement. Universal correspondence or analogy. 'The 'Great Positive Mind the Cause, Nature the Effect, and Spirit the Ultimate.' &c., &c., PART I .- THE KEY.

PART III .- THE APPLICATION. Analysis of society. Diseases of the great social Body. Corruptions of institutions—dismittes—universal conflicts of interests and consequent vice. The REMEDY. The law of universal association, attinity, or gravitation, applicable to Man as to all other things in the Universe. A natural situation adapt other things in the Universe. A natural situation adapted to every person, and a person adapted to every natural situation. Mankind organized to correspond to the planetary system, or the Universe; i. e., each one gravitating to his own congenial employment, climate, association, &c., &c., and laboring in the sphere which he is qualified to fill. The transition-process of social reorganization, and the first and subsequent steps to be taken by farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, and elergymen. Society as it will be ere long. The NEW HEAVEN and the NEW KARTH, &c.

For sale at the office of the Priconer's Friend.

D. RUGGLES.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847.

ment.

Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind:

Tills extraordinary Work, (the contents of which were given in the Prisoner's Friend of Aug. 18.) may be had at this collect. Price \$2.50.

PART II.—THE REVELATION.

PART II.—THE REVELATION.

The original condition of all matter as liquid fire. The great Sun of the 'Univercetus' as the Throne or 'Vortex' of Infinite Power and Intelligence. Evolution of an igneous atmosphere from the Great Centre, and formation of successive nebulous zones, encircling almost the immensity of space. Formation of countless millions of suns from these, with their respective planets. The immensity of creation. Laws of planetary motion. Origin and rationale of Universal Gravitation. Our own solar system. Origin of the sun and planets—inhabitants of the latter. Geological history of the earth minutely traced. Developement of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and Man. Original settlement of the nations. Former inhabitants of Central America, &c. Origin of languages—of hieroglyphics—of mythological theology—of creeds and institutious that have no foundation in Nature. of Central America, &c. Origin of languages—of hieroglyphics—of mythological theology—of creeds and institutions that have no foundation in Nature. Former revelations. What is man physically? What is man spiritually? Analysis of the human faculties—Laws of their government. The process of death. The Second Sphere, or world of human existence. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, or great Spiritual Sun of the Universe and Throne of Divine Love and Wisdom.

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K BEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I. Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.
Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to 6mo

BOYS' CLOTHING.

CAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having made recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to formish BOYS CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at a scheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see.

TWO respectable young men can obtain Lodg-ings in a pleasant location at the West End. For terms, inquire of LEMUEL BURR, 3 South, ack or 65 Court St. WILLIAM B. LOGAN, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE-STREET,

NEW BEDFORD. W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good amort ment, and will sell cheap for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs Parker & New-Bedford, June 1

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rep Alexander Crumwell, and a POEM ON FREE DOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. This ship pamphlet, by two of the colored literation of New York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the reduced price of 121-2 cents per copy.



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, inferms
her Patients and the Public generally, that abs
may at all times be found at her residence, NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.,

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Wossen, and Children, except those arizing from immorality.

Mas. Morr has had great experience and sue in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, in the principal towns in Massachusotts and Hampshire that she has visited during the four five seasons past, which is very generally hown and in fact so much so, as not to require further com-ments. Her method of treatment and curing is en-tirely different from many others in the profession Her medicines are all compounded by berself fro ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND

ESSENTIAL OILS Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have balled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Bostos, who

cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott per-sonally, can do so by letter directed as above, ex-plaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail. TF Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United tates in perfect safety by expresses for Letters most be post paid to rece Boston, June 18th, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House.

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bel-knap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Ledging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicite share. No pains will be spared to render it in erg way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms not erate.

April 16

Abdominal Supporters.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER ONTINUES to manufacture all the prices of proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 365 Washington atreet, opposite No. 264, sutrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business bring both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Trushviness than any other person engaged in it in the business than any other person engaged in it in this

business than any other person engaged in it is this city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Unit; Trusses for Prolapsus Unit; Suspensor Bay, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for efformed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so-many for the last twenty-five years. feels confident in being ab that may come to him.

that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanard art al that will not rust, having wooden and copper pols, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and suglester of Trusses; Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompon's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, my be had at this setablishencent. Whispering Tubes and be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trompets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the

CERTIFICATES. From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Transa to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. foatr to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Reath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquaint. ed with the manufacture of these instruments genious in accommodating them to the variety which occur. I feel myself called upon to reco him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

Since the deatn o. Mr. John Beath, I have used it preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Green, Boston I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trasses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction.set free neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, colfidently believing that he will give them a good art cle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1847.

The undersigned is familiar with the shifty of ArJ. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the various
kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by
invalids, and fully believes that the character of his
work will favorably compare with that of etherating
J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - Leonard Chase, Millord. VERMONT. - Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrit-

Massachusetts .- Milton Bonney, Lowell; - R. & J. Massachusetts.—Milton Bonney, Losed!;—R.d.).
Adams, Fall River;—Isaac anstin, Nantuckti;
Elias Richards, Weymouth,—George
Northampton; John Levy, Merrimack.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Prevident,
William Adams, Pasetucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; James
C. Fuller, Skanenteles;—Thomas McClintock, Fa
terloo;—John H. Parker, Peru.
PENSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, Mest Greet;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Han
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Han
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M Kim, Philadi,
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M Kim, Philadi,
phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonnille.
Omio.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

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From the RELIGIOUS INS The following rel of Charleston, S. C. of Charleston, S. C. wish interest. Mr. mately connected variety of the Arm ployed chiefly in the cooks for the pressequent of the pressecuent of

The special Com die propriety of easie the city of Chariston was referred whom was referred whom was referred whom was referred easiblishment of an Charleston, beg le change in the great change in the great change in the reference to the religional door to Neffectial door to Nef